

Heath's Irish peace plans in difficulty

By FRANCIS BOYD and SIMON WINCHESTER

One peace proposal for Northern Ireland failed yesterday, and another is in danger. The first—for a tripartite meeting between Mr Lynch, Faulkner, and Mr Heath—seems to have foundered through lack of agreement between Mr Lynch and Mr Heath. The second—for a meeting of representatives of the Northern communities under Mr Maudling's chairmanship—was last night rejected by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association. The association, which is expected to be among those invited to take part in London talks said it would not take part until the very last internee had been released.

"If all internees are released, then in any talks representation must extend to the organisations now involved in the present civil disobedience campaign. The chairman of the Northern Ireland Alliance Party, Mr Basil Glass, said that the talks were thoroughly welcomed in the present situation. He urged all to "swallow their pride."

Lynch insists on his right

By MICHAEL LAKE

Mr Lynch after his talks with Mr Heath insisted on his right to be involved in any talks. He said that while this was one of the things being considered by the Crowther Commission on the constitution for Northern Ireland, he had told Mr Heath that he was not going to help. It worked where people felt they had a genuine option; but given the polarisation of the communities in Northern Ireland, there would be no cross-voting.

Mr Lynch also seemed pleased that he and Mr Heath were to keep in close touch on political reforms in Northern Ireland, and that each would hold himself available to meet the other should the need arise.

The Northern Ireland Government's view—that it is astonished at Mr Lynch's comments on unity—is a large extent predictable, but its feeling of disappointment has been shared to a great extent by many people in Northern Ireland. With the Provisional IRA's ultimatum expiring at midnight tonight any hope of a definite improvement in the situation seems to be waning fast. If, as many believe in Belfast, Opposition MPs fail to attend Mr Maudling's meeting, hope will have almost totally disappeared.

The talks between Mr Lynch and Mr Heath ended with some confusion as to Mr Lynch's attitude to tripartite talks. The British side was left with the firm impression that Mr Lynch had rejected an offer of such talks, while insisting on his right, as head of the Republican Government, to speak directly for the minority in Northern Ireland in any discussions of proposals to give the minority a more adequate place in public life.

The Irish Embassy in London last night denied that any specific offer had been made by Mr Heath of tripartite talks.

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and added that Mr Faulkner had refused on previous occasions to take part in such talks, on the ground that there was no basis for them.

It seems that Mr Heath did not propose a meeting with any specific agenda, but suggested that an exchange of views might be valuable. Mr Faulkner is understood to have agreed to take part if Mr Lynch were willing.

This was the main outcome of the Chequers meeting which ended at noon yesterday. When it was over the Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, went to Chequers. Later he announced that Mr Faulkner had invited him to arrange talks, under Mr Maudling's own chairmanship, with representatives of both sides in Stormont and of other majority and minority representatives.

"Before these talks could be held," the official announcement says, "it would be necessary that all concerned should agree that there can be no support for, or tolerance of, violence, and that civil disobedience should be discouraged."

If, on these conditions, representatives of the parties and communities can be got together, the purpose of the talks will be to see what agreed ways and means can be devised within the constitutional and democratic framework, of giving representatives of the minority, as well as of the majority community in Northern Ireland, an active, permanent and guaranteed role in the life and public affairs of the Province."

Whitehall attaches great



Mr Lynch at his press conference

Engines blamed for air crash

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bann, September 7

A preliminary investigation into the cause of the BAC One-Eleven crash near Hamburg last night suggests there were explosions in both Rolls-Royce engines.

The Federal Minister of Transport, Herr Leber, said today that experts were examining the engines. One was badly burned but the other was in reasonable condition. They would be sent to Britain for further investigation.

A minute after the aircraft had taken off for Malaga with 121 persons on board, one of the engines failed. Experts say this should not have been disastrous, since the experienced pilot should have been able to circle and land at the airport on one engine.

Pan International says it appears that immediately after the first engine failed the second gave out. After sending out an emergency call the pilot, Reinhold Huels, aged 32, decided to risk an emergency landing on the Hamburg-Kiel autobahn.

It is little short of a miracle that 88 people, including five of the crew of six, survived the crash. Twenty passengers were killed and many hurt. Three motorists who were on the auto-

bahn were also among the injured.

Had the pilot had a clear run on the autobahn the toll of casualties might have been still less. As it was the aircraft plunged into a field where it caught fire.

An hour after the crash all the injured were safe. Some were able to free themselves from the wreckage, others were dragged from it. It was difficult to make a complete tally of casualties for many hours, as some of the rescued were given lifts into Hamburg by motor-

ists. According to the charter company, the aircraft underwent its last test on August 14 by the British Aircraft Corporation at Bournemouth. This was the routine 800-hour test, and as the aircraft was in almost permanent service, such tests were carried out three or four times a year.

Pan International described the BAC One-Eleven as an excellent machine, which had previously given no trouble. "Either we'll take an aircraft on sub-charter or buy another One-Eleven from BAC," Pan International now has three One-Elevens and two Boeing 707s, both of which are about 10 years old.

TUC votes to 'instruct' the rebels

From JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent: Blackpool, Tuesday

To its own mild surprise the TUC yesterday took one more cautious step down the slippery path which could lead to the disciplining of unions registering for self-protection under the new Industrial Relations Act.

But the possibility of the expulsion of any major union for breaking ranks and registering is still a very long way off and Mr Jack Jones and Mr Scanlon seemed tonight to be at one with Mr Feather in their determination not to wield the executioner's axe if it can be avoided.

It will be many months before any union need take the final decision on registration, so we are not on the eve of a bloodbath. Nevertheless, the fact remains that delegates yesterday insisted by 5.6 million votes to 4.5 million on toughening up their policy of boycotting the new legislation. And they did so against the advice of a clear majority of the General Council and of Mr Feather.

If the Tory Cabinet is as Machiavellian as trade unionists often seem to believe then they will have been congratulating themselves last night on at least having split the TUC wide open over their plans for the legal reform of industrial relations.

To the outsider, the argument yesterday may have seemed academic. It was about whether the TUC should stick to "strongly advising" unions not to register (and so leave themselves open to crippling financial and legal restraints) or whether it should "instruct" them not to register.

In the event delegates chose to instruct. Either way unions which want to register would have to justify themselves to the General Council which would have the power to suspend them from the TUC if they failed to make out a convincing defence. Ultimately it would be for congress to decide on expulsion.

In fact the purpose of yesterday's exercise was to wave a big Left-wing stick at unions like NALGO, the NUJ, the Bank Employees' Union, the National Union of Agricultural Workers and the General and Municipal Workers Union which have shown they want to register.

But even here there was some caution. Mr Scanlon, of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, went out of his way to emphasise that the new barrier line did not mean automatic expulsion, and Mr Jones, of the Transport and General Workers Union, left his deputy, Mr Harry Urwin, to make a moderately worded defence of the tougher line.

Only the National Union of Public Employees, normally a pretty moderate bunch, and the more militant paperworkers seemed happy at the prospect of rebel heads rolling.

Most of the really outspoken noises came, instead, from those who refused to be intimidated by the Left.

NALGO's general secretary, Mr Walter Anderson, made it clear that he was not taking any dictation. To talk about expelling unions is to invite the

defence of the tougher line. But they will also take heart from the moderation of Mr Scanlon and his friends, insisting that he has given the General Council broad discretion on the treatment of offenders.

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Six warders injured

Six warders at Albany toxicology prison on the Isle of Wight were off duty yesterday after being injured in incidents with prisoners.

The officers' injuries are not of the most serious nature but include cuts, black eyes, and sprains. No prisoner was hurt. In one incident five prisoners refused to move into the segregation unit.

Trade surplus nearing record

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

Britain had an overall trade surplus of £330 millions in April, May, and June—an annual rate of nearly £1,000 millions, after allowing for the fact that the June quarter is seasonally favourable.

Foreign governments—mainly in the sterling area—also added £265 millions to the reserves they hold in pounds, a sign of confidence in sterling and doubts about the dollar.

Mainly as a result of these two influences, Britain gained another £683 millions of foreign currency, to bring the total for the first half of the year to more than £1,600 millions—more than in the whole of 1970, which was itself a record year.

Of this inflow, £500 millions was used, indirectly, to support the dollar by "swapping forward"—Britain actually claimed only a small proportion of the foreign currency due to her, and took the rest in foreign IOUs.

These totalled £708 millions by the end of June and mean that Britain is now a net creditor on official accounts overseas as these claims were larger than the remaining official debt left over from the lean years of the 1960s.

Reassuring

Of this, £256 millions has subsequently been used to repay some of these remaining debts to the International Monetary Fund and no more payments are due until 1973.

A notable and reassuring feature of the June quarter figures is that "hot money," which could leave as fast as it arrived, contributed very little to the foreign inflow in marked contrast to the first three months of the year. Then nearly £300 millions came in as short-term investment compared with only £40 millions in the June quarter.

Since then, of course, the picture must have been very different. Nearly £300 millions has been added to the reserves in July and the first two weeks of August, reflecting the world-wide panic to switch out of dollars. The actual inflow was almost certainly much bigger than this, with another large sum brushed under the rug in July to follow the unacknowledged £500 millions of the June quarter.

The invisible surplus, the hitherto unknown factor in the trading account, was £189 millions in the quarter, a modest improvement on recent averages.

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Roof fall kills 3 miners

SEVEN MINERS were killed by a roof fall in the Cwngilid mine in Carmarthenshire yesterday. They were working on a new road 70 feet of rubble fell on them. The dead men all had children—were Mr Handel Evans, Mr Edgar George, and Mr Jones.

Adding notes

tape-recorded music to be played at register offices in Brighton. Registrar-General has said his objections, and on his belief, it will be a town to provide music marriages.

A lifts ban

PHILLIPS, the former of Mansfield Town, turned to football. A life imposed on him by the Association eight years ago after he was found guilty of fixing a match, was lifted by a special decision—Report, page 19.

Premier ill

MR DIEFFENBAKER, 75, former Canadian Minister, was admitted to hospital in Wrexham yesterday for observation. He is on private visit to North Wales.

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Thereby hangs a tale... and a moral theme

OF COURSE they didn't put anything in the papers, but everyone in Lancashire knew that contractors building the Trans-Pennine motorway paid students £5 an hour to dig up graves at Rochdale. They were in the way of a fly-over and Irish navvies refused to do the job because it was sanctified ground. The students worked at night and the site was screened with hessian so as not to upset the public.

Well, that was the story that Mr A. M. Shearman heard in a Bolton pub. His informant had actually been out to look for the site. But Mr Shearman, a senior lecturer in English at Salford University, thought it a familiar tale. He remembers that when he was a student 20 years ago there was a rumour that people could get £50 by going to Germany for

the vacation to dig up graves of British soldiers for reburial in England.

The story set Mr Shearman off on a line of research, and he found that the graveyard anecdote has in recent times been current in Halifax, Preston, and Port Glasgow. Yesterday he brought a selection of this modern folklore to the anthropology section of the British Association which was discussing the "oral tradition."

The genre has no recognised name as yet, but the stories are usually told as true, with some introductory sentence such as "I don't know the place myself but he works in the same shop as my friend that told me about it," Mr Shearman explained.

The stories always have a striking, even melodramatic theme. They are decorated

with significant detail, they are usually nearly possible, and are frequently stories of retribution with an element of Victorian morality about them.

There was, of course, the famous story of the girl who took her mother's birth control pills, replacing them with aspirin, with the result that the mother became pregnant. That story was accepted as true by a sociologist who recounted it at a conference.

It was always given a local setting. Mr Shearman first heard it in February 1965 in a village in Gloucestershire. But the alarm bell rapidly rang in Mr Shearman's ears. "I asked who it was, and was told that my informant did not know the name. If it had been true, the average village would have been able to produce names, family

histories, photographs and fingerprints," he told the meeting.

Often, however, the nearly true stories have a horrifying element—like the mother who jokingly says to her baby son within the hearing of her three-year-old daughter, "If you wet again I'll cut it off."

An hour later the parents hear screams from the baby's room and find the little girl carrying out the mother's threat. Rushing to hospital in a vain attempt to save the baby's life, the parents back the car down the drive and run over and kill the little girl.

Mr Shearman says that modern folk-lore tales are accepted as true through quite a range of social classes and educational backgrounds. He cites the apparent acceptance

by Mr Enoch Powell of the story of the white old-aged pensioner in an otherwise all-coloured street who had excreta pushed through her letterbox. His researches discovered similar stories in nearly every town with an immigrant population.

In all, Mr Shearman concluded the assumptions of some cultural revolutionists that myth belongs to a past age are unjustified.

"Aspects of magical belief, cautionary 'morals', 'divine' or 'natural' justice, racial feeling, divine providences though never explicitly analysed nor affirmed, can, I think, be seen in the tales and this element plays a major part in their attractiveness and credibility."

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Russians ready to sponsor world disarmament talks

Moscow, September 7

The Soviet Union in the near future will put forward a formal proposal for a world disarmament conference, diplomatic sources said here tonight. The proposal, which was first made by the Communist Party First Secretary, Mr Brezhnev, at the Soviet party congress last March, would provide a Russian response to Chinese rejection of another Soviet disarmament idea.

In the same six-point peace programme Mr Brezhnev called for a conference of the five nuclear Powers, but this suggestion was rejected by China on the grounds that all countries, and not just the nuclear Powers, were concerned with disarmament.

Test ban plea renewed

Geneva, September 7 — Canada's External Affairs Minister, Mr Mitchell Sharp, said today that a determined effort to reach a total ban on underground nuclear weapons tests could no longer be delayed.

"Until this can be achieved, we believe that all members of the United Nations would wish to appeal to those Governments that are conducting nuclear tests to put restraints on the size as well as the numbers of tests they are now carrying out," he told the 25-nation disarmament conference here.

The other main speaker at today's session of the conference, the Russian delegate, Mr Alexei Roschin, rejected previous Canadian suggestions that the United States and the Soviet Union should scale down their underground tests, starting with the biggest, as an interim measure pending the negotiation of a complete ban.

Mr Roschin reiterated the Soviet view that a complete test ban treaty could be achieved at once with verification procedures based on national means of inspections. He rejected Canadian and other proposals aimed at bridging the East-West deadlock over inspection.

The US wants a number of on-site inspections to determine whether underground events have been caused by atomic tests or by natural factors such as earthquakes. The Soviet Union refuses to allow international inspectors on its soil.

The Soviet delegate said: "Although the possibility of control over the cessation of



Mr Mitchell Sharp

underground nuclear weapons tests through national means has been widely recognised we do not see any signs of progress towards the solution of the problem of banning such tests.

"This is caused by the political unwillingness of the US to agree to such a prohibition. That is why an unjustified demand for obligatory on-site inspections to control observance of the treaty is being put forward."

Mr Sharp told the conference, "Time is running out if the non-proliferation treaty is to become fully effective. The highest priority should be given by the disarmament conference to make the treaty viable, and in particular to the ending of all nuclear tests."

Reuter.

Brandt and Barzel to visit Soviet Union

Chancellor Brandt announced today that the Berlin agreement has made it possible for him to make an "early visit" to the Soviet Union for discussions on European security and proposed reductions in armed forces.

Government sources said Herr Brandt is expected to meet Soviet leaders at a Black Sea resort after this month.

Herr Barzel, leader of the Christian Democrat Opposition, announced that he has also received and accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union.

Both invitations were made last week after it became clear the Russians were going to sign the four-Power Berlin agreement.

"When I was in Moscow in August, 1970, to sign the treaty renouncing the use of force, we agreed the exchange should

continue at a time we both considered suitable," Herr Brandt told 60 school newspaper editors he met shortly after the announcement of the Russian trip.

"We both have concluded that the signing of the Berlin framework agreement on Friday makes it a sensible and useful time for us to continue," he said.

In Moscow the Prime Minister, Mr Kosygin, will fly to Canada next month on a visit that brings to seven the number of foreign missions to be undertaken by Soviet leaders before the new year.

Mr Kosygin himself will play the most active role in this unusual diplomatic offensive. He is also due to visit Algeria in October and Norway and Denmark in December.

Reuter and UPI.

POOR old EEC. Life is trying just now: it is even finding it hard to agree how to disagree. The EEC's Finance Ministers are supposed to be meeting on Monday to discuss once again the international monetary crisis. But now they are arguing whether to postpone it, because they are still at sixes and sevens.

The idea had been to show the rest of the world that here is a group of countries ready to brave the United States with firm monetary arrangements between them, and a steadfast reply to America's challenge. But all the indications are that the Community has so far failed to use the "pause for reflection" which the French demanded to discover unity of purpose.

Signor Ferrari Aggradi, Italy's Finance Minister, who presided over the meetings of his fellow creatures from the Six, is getting cold feet.

He has been having a series of bilateral meetings with his colleagues. First Herr Schiller, then M Giscard d'Estaing, and today the Belgians. It is fairly obvious that there is no great meeting of minds. All sorts of ingenious schemes have been put forward for marrying Germany's insis-

EEC still at sixes and sevens on money crisis

By Hella Pick

tence for a common EEC float against the dollar, and France's attachment to a two-tier system and the refusal to alter the official rate of exchange of the franc against the dollar. But Signor Ferrari Aggradi's brokerage efforts do not seem to have led far enough.

When the Community's Finance Ministers, at their emergency meeting two weeks ago, failed to adopt a common plan for reopening their foreign exchange markets, the Italian Finance Minister nevertheless managed to comfort himself by asserting that it had been a "successful" marathon, and an "historic" meeting. The hollow laughs might turn into crocodile tears if the Finance Ministers fall again on Monday.

To avoid this, Signor Ferrari Aggradi is now suggesting that the Finance Ministers should give themselves another week and wait until September 20 to hold their unity meeting. On that day the Community's Foreign Ministers are due in Brussels for their first meeting after the summer holidays, and some in the EEC feel that the soothing presence of Herr Walter Scheel might at least serve to dampen the inevitable clashes between Herr Schiller and M d'Estaing.

It all sounds like common sense—except for two small local problems. First, the EEC's disarray would be even greater if the combined force of the Foreign and Finance Ministers still failed to agree about the monetary crisis. Secondly, Monday's meeting was intended as a preparation for the Community Finance Ministers' encounter with their colleagues from the US, Japan, Britain, and Canada—the other members of the Group of 10 who are

meeting in London on September 15. This will be the Group of 10's first ministerial assault on the monetary crisis. If the Six cannot close ranks before, it seems even less likely that the London meeting can achieve anything useful.

It will be argued that a united front by the Six could not, by itself, break the impasse. Far more could depend on the bilateral talks between the US and Japan which are being held in Washington this week. Besides, the Group of 10 is due to meet again in full ministerial strength in Washington on September 25, on the eve of the annual meeting of the IMF.

All the same, the EEC's disarray gives little comfort to those who had hoped for an early end to the crisis.

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Sir Alec may see Sadat

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, is now expected to have talks with President Anwar Sadat in the course of his visit to Cairo next week.

When the itinerary for Sir Alec's Mediterranean tour was announced at the beginning of the summer, it was not known whether such a meeting would necessarily be included in the Cairo visit, since he is going to brush aside the majority of officials that their pleas would be heeded. The group had by then increased to about thirty, and the veterans promised to return in one week to receive written acknowledgments of their demands. They said they would then kill themselves if they did not get it.

The Foreign Secretary leaves London on Sunday and will be in the Egyptian capital until Wednesday, when he leaves for Morocco. He will return to London by way of Gibraltar.

Sir Alec is believed not to be taking the proposal for a Middle East peace formula to Cairo, since Whitehall believes the two sides show no disposition to enter into hard negotiations at present, with the political will for a settlement obviously lacking. The view of British Ministers is that it would be fruitless, and possibly counterproductive, to try to intervene with pressure of any kind, no matter how tactful.

Relations between Britain and Egypt have improved in recent months, and Sir Alec hopes this will serve as a useful basis on which to build for the future. The next important date on the calendar is the United Nations General Assembly session in New York later this month, and efforts will doubtless be made there to get the two sides together behind the scenes.

There will be another opportunity for constructive diplomacy by Britain when the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Eban, comes to London this autumn for meetings with British Ministers at an official guest of the British Government.

Veterans pay grisly call

Saigon, September 7

A South Vietnamese war veteran today cut off his left thumb with a long knife in front of the Ministry for Veterans during a demonstration for better disability pensions.

Six veterans who started the protest threatened mass suicide unless their demands were met, but they later dispersed after verbal assurances from Ministry officials that their pleas would be heeded. The group had by then increased to about thirty, and the veterans promised to return in one week to receive written acknowledgments of their demands. They said they would then kill themselves if they did not get it.

The demonstrators were members of the civilian irregular defence group, an elite unit of mercenaries recruited, trained, and paid by United States Special Forces to operate in areas not reached by the regular army.

Their leader, Mr Nguyen Thai Ngoc, aged 38, a former communist who was first wounded in the stomach, spoke with Ministry officials for several minutes before making his grisly sacrifice. Sitting cross-legged on the road outside the Ministry and opposite the home of the deputy American ambassador, Mr Sam Uel Berger, Mr Ngoc placed his left hand on a piece of wood, raised a knife in his right hand, and slashed it down on the thumb, severing it with one blow.

The thumb was placed on a china plate and Mr Ngoc carried it into the Ministry building, where he recited his group's demands for the same disability benefits as regular South Vietnamese soldiers.

A Ministry source said a South Vietnamese official was

in the United States looking into the records of the civilian irregulars. The irregulars do not receive Government disability benefits but are paid a lump sum by the United States according to their length of service and degree of disability. These payments average about \$33.

In Phnom Penh, the United States ambassador escaped an assassination attempt when a bicycle loaded with explosives failed to explode on contact with his car.

An embassy spokesman said the riderless bicycle was pushed in front of the car from an alley as the ambassador, Mr Emory Swanwick, was on his way to the embassy from his home.

Military police found about 12 lb of plastic explosives on the pillion of the bicycle hidden under baskets of bread. Police sources said a man who had appeared to be selling bread fled from the scene after pushing the bicycle towards the ambassador's car. Two other men rode off on motor-cycles just before the car approached.

The Cambodian High Command later announced that the Government was providing more guards to protect the ambassador against possible future attacks.—Reuter.

Barber in talks on Six

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, September 7 — Mr Barber, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, flew back to London early this evening after what he described as "a very frank and useful" talks with his French opposite number, M. Giscard d'Estaing.

In the present preoccupation with international financial affairs, it is easily overlooked that the meeting between the two Ministers was arranged before Mr Nixon's measures were announced.

The first item on an agenda for conversations which covered a good deal of ground was matters of mutual interest related to Britain's entry into the Common Market.

The discussion on the international monetary crisis took its place in the series of bilateral and collective talks which Mr Barber is having with his Common Market colleagues.

Mr Barber's visit was part of a series of ministerial meetings for next week's meeting of the Group of 10, going on to longer-term aspects of the reform of the system. The Chancellor refused to be drawn on the specific content of the talks.

Warning on flights

Kampala, September 7

President Amin said today that if Tanzanian overflights of Uganda continued, he would order the Uganda Air Force to "smash them completely."

In a speech at Port Bell, on Lake Victoria, seven miles east of here, General Amin said, "If Tanzania continues her provoca-

tions, we shall take stern measures." The warning, the second within less than 24 hours, follows 10 days of intermittent fighting between Ugandan and Tanzanian troops on Uganda's southern border.

More than 200 miles south-west of the capital, the last reported incident occurred six days ago.

Pontiac resists busing

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, September 7 — The school desegregation plan in the small motor-manufacturing town of Pontiac in Michigan is the first in the North ordered by a court — and depending on the massive busing of children. Parents of these children have been vigorously resisting it.

Last week 10 of the school buses were destroyed with dynamite and fire. Today the public schools of Pontiac, like those in most other areas of the country, opened their doors for the beginning of the new school year.

About a hundred white parents tried to form a human wall to keep the school buses from leaving their heavily guarded parking lots. Five women, who chained themselves to the gates of the lot, had their chains cut by police who then arrested them.

The Internal Affairs Minister, Mr Nicholas Adade, said at a press briefing that Mr Benoni Mwangi, the Minister of Education, was threatening to issue laws restricting abortions.

The lesbianism issue took

Ghana TUC searched

The National Organisation for Women ended its annual convention here yesterday adopting scores of resolutions they hope will improve the lot of women everywhere.

Among the topics dealt with by the group was one of the most conservative in the women's lib spectrum — were lesbianism, abortion, and the rights of minority women. A strong statement was issued calling for the elimination of any laws restricting abortions.

The lesbianism issue took

Lesbian life style defended

From Gene Ayres: Los Angeles, September 7

The convention resolution did not contest the attempt by lesbians to secure civil rights and freedom from the "play-boy image" by reducing them to object sexual subjects deprived of the most basic human rights.

The National Organisation of Women was disturbed by an attempted intrusion here of the Socialist Workers' Alliance, whose presidential candidate, Linda James, was prevented from campaigning at the convention.

The convention also heard that women in America are at

White m...

their lowest ebb political...

...with only 12 per cent in the House, 10 per cent in the Senate, and an equally low number in the various State legislatures.

The organisation's new president is Wilma Heide, a behavioural scientist. The Connecticut State Representative determined that women's parties in the 1972 national conventions, and that they be represented on every mittee of these convent...

every hour on the radio...

TELEVISION

"All in a Day" goes a bit twee with one of those historical re-enactment capers (1642 and Warwick Castle under siege) (BBC-2, 10.10). Elsewhere, football ("League Cup Special," BBC-1, 10.20). "Steptoe" makes a change among the repeats ("An Hour with Harry H. Corbett," BBC-1, 9.20). But "Public Eye" for its friends (ITV, 9.0).

BBC-1

12.25 p.m. Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan.
12.55 Tony and Aloma: Light entertainment.
1.30 Woodentops.
1.45 News.
1.53 Close.
2.00 Play School.
4.00 Jackanory.
4.55 Behind the scenes with Norman Tozer.
5.20 Ondra Fights for Freedom.
5.44 Adventures of Parsley.
5.50 News.
6.00 Nationwide.
6.45 Music on Command from Cardiff Castle.
7.10 Mission Impossible.
9.0 Stars from Scotland with Moira Anderson, The Corries, Rikki Fulton, The Karlins and Jimmy Logan.
9.0 Nine O'Clock News.
9.20 An Hour with Harry H. Corbett.
10.20 Football League Cup Special.

BBC-2

10.10 a.m. Trades Union Congress—Common Market.
11.0 Play School.
11.20-12.30 p.m. Trades Union Congress.
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7.30 News.
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8.50 One in Ten: James Taylor sings.
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9.20 The Canterbury Tales.
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10.45 News.
10.50 Late Night Line-up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

9.30 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool.
12.45 p.m. Close.
1.45 Racing from Doncaster: 2.0, 2.30, 3.0.
3.15 Play Better Tennis.
3.40 Paulus.
3.55 Mad Movies.
4.25 Matinee.
4.50 Sooty.
5.20 Ace of Wands.
5.50 News from ITN.
6.0 Today.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.0 The Smith Family.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.0 The Saint.
9.0 Public Eye.
10.0 News at Ten.
10.30 The Lovers.
11.0 Wrealding.
11.45 "The Rehearsal" with Marius Goring, Lucie Mannheim, Maureen Swanson.
12.15 a.m. Father D'Arcy: A Self-portrait.

BBC-2

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RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

5.25 a.m. News. 6.37 Farming. 7.00 Prayer for the Day. 7.15 Regional news. 7.30 Today. 7.40 Today's Paper. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Regional news. 8.00 News and more of Today. 8.40 Today's papers. 8.45 News. 9.00 Regional news. 9.15 Living. 9.30 News. 9.35 It's Your Line. 10.15 Daily Service. 10.30 All Kind of Music. 10.45 Today's Story. 11.00 News and Yours. 11.15 News and Yours. 11.30 News and Yours. 11.45 News and Yours. 11.55 News and Yours. 12.00 News and Yours. 12.15 News and Yours. 12.30 News and Yours. 12.45 News and Yours. 1.00 News and Yours. 1.15 News and Yours. 1.30 News and Yours. 1.45 News and Yours. 1.55 News and Yours. 2.00 News and Yours. 2.15 News and Yours. 2.30 News and Yours. 2.45 News and Yours. 2.55 News and Yours. 3.00 News and Yours. 3.15 News and Yours. 3.30 News and Yours. 3.45 News and Yours. 3.55 News and Yours. 4.00 News and Yours. 4.15 News and Yours. 4.30 News and Yours. 4.45 News and Yours. 4.55 News and Yours. 5.00 News and Yours. 5.15 News and Yours. 5.30 News and Yours. 5.45 News and Yours. 5.55 News and Yours. 6.00 News and Yours. 6.15 News and Yours. 6.30 News and Yours. 6.45 News and Yours. 6.55 News and Yours. 7.00 News and Yours. 7.15 News and Yours. 7.30 News and Yours. 7.45 News and Yours. 7.55 News and Yours. 8.00 News and Yours. 8.15 News and Yours. 8.30 News and Yours. 8.45 News and Yours. 8.55 News and Yours. 9.00 News and Yours. 9.15 News and Yours. 9.30 News and Yours. 9.45 News and Yours. 9.55 News and Yours. 10.00 News and Yours. 10.15 News and Yours. 10.30 News and Yours. 10.45 News and Yours. 10.55 News and Yours. 11.00 News and Yours. 11.15 News and Yours. 11.30 News and Yours. 11.45 News and Yours. 11.55 News and Yours. 12.00 News and Yours. 12.15 News and Yours. 12.30 News and Yours. 12.45 News and Yours. 1.00 News and Yours. 1.15 News and Yours. 1.30 News and Yours. 1.45 News and Yours. 1.55 News and Yours. 2.00 News and Yours. 2.15 News and Yours. 2.30 News and Yours. 2.45 News and Yours. 2.55 News and Yours. 3.00 News and Yours. 3.15 News and Yours. 3.30 News and Yours. 3.45 News and Yours. 3.55 News and Yours. 4.00 News and Yours. 4.15 News and Yours. 4.30 News and Yours. 4.45 News and Yours. 4.55 News and Yours. 5.00 News and Yours. 5.15 News and Yours. 5.30 News and Yours. 5.45 News and Yours. 5.55 News and Yours. 6.00 News and Yours. 6.15 News and Yours. 6.30 News and Yours. 6.45 News and Yours. 6.55 News and Yours. 7.00 News and Yours. 7.15 News and Yours. 7.30 News and Yours. 7.45 News and Yours. 7.55 News and Yours. 8.00 News and Yours. 8.15 News and Yours. 8.30 News and Yours. 8.45 News and Yours. 8.55 News and Yours. 9.00 News and Yours. 9.15 News and Yours. 9.30 News and Yours. 9.45 News and Yours. 9.55 News and Yours. 10.00 News and Yours. 10.15 News and Yours. 10.30 News and Yours. 10.45 News and Yours. 10.55 News and Yours. 11.00 News and Yours. 11.15 News and Yours. 11.30 News and Yours. 11.45 News and Yours. 11.55 News and Yours. 12.00 News and Yours. 12.15 News and Yours. 12.30 News and Yours. 12.45 News and Yours. 1.00 News and Yours. 1.15 News and Yours. 1.30 News and Yours. 1.45 News and Yours. 1.55 News and Yours. 2.00 News and Yours. 2.15 News and Yours. 2.30 News and Yours. 2.45 News and Yours. 2.55 News and Yours. 3.00 News and Yours. 3.15 News and Yours. 3.30 News and Yours. 3.45 News and Yours. 3.55 News and Yours. 4.00 News and Yours. 4.15 News and Yours. 4.30 News and Yours. 4.45 News and Yours. 4.55 News and Yours. 5.00 News and Yours. 5.15 News and Yours. 5.30 News and Yours. 5.45 News and Yours. 5.55 News and Yours. 6.00 News and Yours. 6.15 News and Yours. 6.30 News and Yours. 6.45 News and Yours. 6.55 News and Yours. 7.00 News and Yours. 7.15 News and Yours. 7.30 News and Yours. 7.45 News and Yours. 7.55 News and Yours. 8.00 News and Yours. 8.15 News and Yours. 8.30 News and Yours. 8.45 News and Yours. 8.55 News and Yours. 9.00 News and Yours. 9.15 News and Yours. 9.30 News and Yours. 9.45 News and Yours. 9.55 News and Yours. 10.00 News and Yours. 10.15 News and Yours. 10.30 News and Yours. 10.45 News and Yours. 10.55 News and Yours. 11.00 News and Yours. 11.15 News and Yours. 11.30 News and Yours. 11.45 News and Yours. 11.55 News and Yours. 12.00 News and Yours. 12.15 News and Yours. 12.30 News and Yours. 12.45 News and Yours. 1.00 News and Yours. 1.15 News and Yours. 1.30 News and Yours. 1.45 News and Yours. 1.55 News and Yours. 2.00 News and Yours

Settlers seek a new life—in the shadow of guns



Hebron, September 7

On top of a strategically commanding hill in this ancient biblical city, a determined little band of Israelis will shortly begin to try to realise a Jewish dream — to implant a Jewish community in the Arab town in the Israeli-occupied West Bank area of the Jordan.

Moving from their present cramped quarters within the hilltop compound of the Israeli military administration which rules Hebron, some 35 Israeli families, including 70 children, will begin settling in a graceful cluster of new apartment buildings cresting an adjacent hill.

More families — up to a total of 350 approved by the Israeli Government — are expected to follow. They will in effect be shifting from one stockade to another, from the Israeli army guarded, barbed wire military government compound in new apartments in the shadow of another Israeli Army camp.

The apartments, built in stark three-storey blocks of three-room units, contrast sharply in style and appearance with the mellow, squat, individual Arab homes and buildings folded into Hebron's hills.

And this architectural difference only supplements the other conflicts between Hebron's 50,000 Arabs and its handful of Jews, and among the Israelis themselves, on the re-establishment of a Jewish community here.

Notably, the Arab-Israeli conflict about the community centres on the attitudes of the two peoples here for each other. "We don't like the

Jews," one Hebron Arab said bluntly. "I don't trust the Arabs," an Israeli woman said harshly.

These conflicting viewpoints will have no bearing, of course, on the initiation of a Jewish community in the Israeli-built apartment block area called Kiryat Arba after the Hebron burial site of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who in effect, begat the Jews. The community will be launched and grow as long as the Israeli Army is around.

The community's future will depend on its relations with the resentful if not hostile Arabs in Hebron, and ultimately on the kind of peace treaty to be signed between the Arabs and Israelis — if, indeed, one is ever signed.

For Jews, especially those with their ancient past throbbing in the souls and bones, Hebron is part of them and part of their Jewishness. A one-time Hittite city well over four thousand years old, Moses' spies came here, surveying the promised land. Hebron is the city in which King David was crowned. It is a landmark on the ancient "Way of the Prophets" (for Jerusalem), a city which Jews have ruled or inhabited almost continuously for centuries.

For the Arabs, Hebron is an Arab town, theirs since it was taken by Mohammed's followers in AD 638. A city which tolerated Jews for years adding up to ages but from which they were driven in a 1929 Arab-staged massacre and a 1936 riot, and to which they now are returning. Uninvited, under the guns of the Israeli Army.

This clash of attitudes, this conflict of opinions has flared intermittently since Israel captured Hebron in the 1967 war. There has been sporadic and sometimes bloody anti-Israeli Arab activity in Hebron and its nearby hills.

Overwhelmingly Arab in population and character,

Hebron nestles in the hot, sunny, hill country some 30 miles south of Jerusalem. It is a prosperous town centred in vineyards and farms producing the famed Hebron grapes and vegetables, shipped throughout the Arab world. Its glass blowers are renowned throughout the Middle East, and its potters and woodworkers help sustain the city's busy economy.

Hebron's Sukh market is thronged with buyers, and loud with the cries of butchers, leather tanners and merchants of wool and spices and melons, and busy with boys scurrying along its ancient streets with stacks of flat Arab bread.

It is a deeply religious (Moslem) town, and markedly conservative. Some of its women still are veiled and attired in black gowns, and many of its men have not given up their baggy trousers and long robes for Western styles. It is scandalised by miniskirts, and aghast when tourists enter its city-dominating mosque or Abraham's Tomb without taking off their shoes.

The Jewish urge to re-institute a settlement in Hebron began shortly after the 1967 war. The following year the Israeli Cabinet approved in principle the resettlement of some Jews in the city, on grounds that Jews should be as eligible to live there as Arabs are to live in Jerusalem's old city.

About the same time — defying an Israeli Army ban on entering Hebron — four Jewish families led by Rabbi Moshe Levinger and his American-born wife moved into an hotel in the city.

As the Hebron Arabs began muttering about the intrusion, the Israeli Army took the incipient settlers under its wing, moving them into its military government headquarters compound where they still are living.

The would-be settlers' move

to Hebron touched off a deep, controversy in Israel proper, in the Arab world, and abroad. One left-wing Israeli politician declared: "We need a Jewish quarter in Hebron like we need a hole in the head," and Israel's New Left youngsters protested saying the installation of a Jewish community there was "an obstacle to peace."

But other Israelis approved a Jewish settlement in Hebron "the natural geopolitical and strategic centre of Israel," as one notable called it.

The United States and Britain are reported to have voiced concern about the prospect of a Jewish settlement in Hebron, but the Israeli Cabinet in March, 1970, approved the settlement of 250 Jewish families.

Meanwhile, the number of would-be settlers' families in Hebron increased to the present 35. There were some defections, one of the original four families left, but at least 400 Jewish families in Israel and abroad have indicated interest in moving to the city.

Life in the military government compound has been secure for the Jewish settlers, but trying. "We want to get out of here and into the apartment as quickly as we can because we are cooped up here, we have a sunset curfew, we are not supposed to go into town unescorted," said one.

"We want more school room for the kids, and ourselves. The way it is now, three families have to use the same kitchen and eight families the same bathroom."

As for Hebron's Arabs, one said, "I guide myself by the Talmud, which says 'Honour — but suspect.' We don't want them to love us, we just want to live in peace here to be able to walk through the streets, to live in peace." — Los Angeles Times.

Tom Lambert

Envoy says door is open for pact

Tel-Aviv, September 7

The Israeli Ambassador to the United States, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, said today that "the door is open" for a partial peace settlement with Egypt but that a Middle East debate at the United Nations could only harm the prospects.

Mr Rabin's comments came before leaving by air for Washington after a week of consultations with Government officials. His statement about the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly coincided with a report from Cairo that the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mr Mahmoud Riad, will lead the Arab side in the Middle East debate.

Mr Rabin said that he believed the effort to achieve a partial agreement had not reached a "freezing point." He went on: "Politically the door is open for Israel to reach that agreement — of course in the framework of its conditions. The UN General Assembly will not be a helpful element to create a positive and constructive atmosphere to precede any settlement."

Mr Rabin's "door is open" statement took a more optimistic tone than those of other Israeli officials who have taken a pessimistic view of the possibilities of reopening the Suez Canal under a partial settlement.

Mr Rabin said on his return to Israel last week that the US was withholding Phantom warplanes from Israel for political purposes, implying that Israel was being asked to moderate its stance before getting more aircraft.

In Amman, King Hussein announced the establishment of the Jordanian National Union, which he described as the first semi-political organisation in the Hashemite Kingdom.

In a foreign policy statement the union called for pan-Arab coordination against Israel and accused "Western imperialist forces" of attempting to divide Arab nations.

Kaunda 'allowing UPP victimisation'

From our Correspondent: Lusaka, September 7

When Simon Kapwepwe, the former Vice-President, was asked by a newspaper why he was not taking any action against the UPP, he said: "I am not taking any action against the UPP because I am not taking any action against the UPP."

There has been considerable evidence in the Zambian press in the past few days of UNIP's victimisation campaign against the UPP both in the form of people being expelled from houses they rent from municipalities as well as from jobs, particularly from trade union and municipal posts.

Mayors have been talking about holding purges against UPP followers and while President Kaunda has spoken out strongly against any "witch-hunts," various district governments who are President Kaunda's special representatives in charge of districts have been drawing up lists of people said to be UPP supporters.

This practice is open to abuse, however. Some people in influential positions use it as a device for paying off old scores against business or other rivals and numerous schoolmasters and others have come forward to deny that they are UPP men in spite of their names appearing on lists.

At Chingola, UNIP's youth wing has announced the formation of a "special eviction squad" which has been charged with listing all firms employing UPP followers before demands are made for their evictions.

Mr Kapwepwe, whom I interviewed today, interpreted a statement made last night by President Kaunda in the same way as numerous other Zambians who believe the banning of UPP is imminent.

President Kaunda has said the central committee of UNIP is to draw up soon a "new system of government for Zambia."

Mr Kapwepwe insisted that Mr Kaunda had no right to ban UPP as the party had acted strictly within Zambia's Constitution, and he again denied that it was in any way linked with foreign Powers in neighbouring lands such as South Africa, Rhodesia, or Portugal.

President Kaunda charges me with treason he will fail completely," Mr Kapwepwe said. "If UPP is banned there would be a sharp reaction. Asked what form the reaction would take, Mr Kapwepwe said: 'I don't know. I would not be in a position to control it.' Banning UPP would be unfortunate because of its strong wing among copper miners and the effect this would have on Zambia's economy, Mr Kapwepwe added.

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Hebron nestles in the hot, sunny, hill country some 30 miles south of Jerusalem. It is a prosperous town centred in vineyards and farms producing the famed Hebron grapes and vegetables, shipped throughout the Arab world. Its glass blowers are renowned throughout the Middle East, and its potters and woodworkers help sustain the city's busy economy.

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on-white migrants barred by Smith

Salisbury, September 7

Rodgesian Government has barred white immigration has provoked angry protests among the country's Coloured and white people. The new whites-only immigration policy has been announced at a time when London and Salisbury are about to open negotiations to phase in negotiations to phase in the six-year-old independence.

The policy has already led to refusal of work permits to skilled non-whites and suspension of partners in marriages. Observers feel that it can hardly be expected to improve the atmosphere for talks with Britain.

Government's restriction on white immigration came into effect when the National Union of Coloured People, entering Rhodesia's 16,500 of mixed race, sent a petition to the Immigration Minister, Peter van der Byl, to have a number of cases in Bulawayo where white immigrants who have associated with Coloureds have been declared prohibited immigrants. People of mixed marriages are also worried. They are wondering if medical officers will be the next victims.

The doctor, a South African, had accepted a post as medical officer in Salisbury. The city council, knew he was Coloured and considered him well-suited for the post.

Previously the Government had allowed a small number of Asians and Coloureds into the country on temporary permits, but the delegation was told by Mr van der Byl that the ban was now total.

"We're abashed, but at least we know where we stand," the association's secretary, Mr Eugene Robinson, said. "We have been trying for years to find out just what the Government's official policy is about the Coloured population."

The association's chairman in Bulawayo, Mr J. van Beek, said, "We are to seek another interview with the Minister in an endeavour to have the policy reversed."

But the problem goes deeper than the immigration ban. It also involves the question of whites who form liaisons with Coloureds and Asians. We have had a number of cases in Bulawayo where white immigrants who have associated with Coloureds have been declared prohibited immigrants. People of mixed marriages are also worried. They are wondering if medical officers will be the next victims."

At Chingola, UNIP's youth wing has announced the formation of a "special eviction squad" which has been charged with listing all firms employing UPP followers before demands are made for their evictions.

Priest refused permit

Johannesburg, September 7

Father Wilfred Jackson, a Franciscan missionary, has been refused a permanent residence permit by South Africa's Ministry of the Interior, a missionary spokesman confirmed today.

The spokesman said Father Jackson, who arrived here from Britain five years ago, must leave the country by December 31. No reasons for the decision were given.

Father Jackson has been working in the Ladysmith area of Natal Province and assisting African families in the Limehill resettlement district.

On Saturday another Roman Catholic priest, Father Cosmas Desmond, was declared a restricted person for five years according to a notice in the "Government Gazette."

He was placed under house arrest on June 21 under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In the past six years the Government has taken action against more than 40 churchmen by refusing them entry or residence permits or by ordering them to leave the country.

— UPI.

grapher's whereabouts and rushed to his house with a group of soldiers.

Al-Barazi made his best apologies. General Al-Amri ordered him to be struck with rifle butts and then concluded the massacre incident by shooting the man dead at point blank range.

Yemini lines crossed

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

Minister and Foreign Minister and Ambassador to the United Nations.

The mystery around the dismissal of General Al-Amri thickens. Earlier reports suggested a political division with the President. The Iraqi news agency has added a more gruesome dimension.

According to the report General Al-Amri tried to telephone the Chief of the Presidential Guard on the evening of August 29. Sana's telephones are eccentric at the best of times and the man who answered was a photographer named Muhsein Al-Barazi.

Mr Al-Amri declined a request from President al last July. He has had a distinguished career in military service which has twice being Prime

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Air conditioning keeps out dirt, dust and noise, among other things.

About 50,000 tons of dirt fell on London in 1970.

No one knows how many flies there were. Every time you open a window, some dirt and possibly some flies come in and settle.

Happily, this is a problem we no longer have to live with.

Because we now have air conditioning.

This is how it works: It changes the air constantly.

The hot air is drawn out of the room and cooled.

De-humidified to take out some of the moisture.

And filtered to take out the cigarette smoke and dirt.

The air drawn in from outside is passed through the same filter.

Then it's fed back into the room.

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The electric environment.

HOME NEWS

Prosecutions begin for failure to fill in census forms

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The first prosecution in England for refusing to fill in a 1971 census form came yesterday and will be followed by between 500 and 750 more in the coming weeks—nearly 10 times as many as after the census of 10 years ago.

The Registrar-General's office said yesterday that there might still be a "fall-out" from the cases lined up for prosecution, if the people concerned agreed to fill in forms after all.

It was the intention of Somerset House to prosecute, except in the last resort.

The number of prosecutions after the 1971 census was roughly comparable with that after the 1961 census, when there were 70 prosecutions on a population of 10 million.

But after the 1961 census there were only 88 prosecutions, and the Registrar-General said: "I don't think there is any one in the country responsible for the big increase this time."

He may have been a latent statistician, for he said that the census of 1971 was the first to be held in a year when the population was growing at a rate of 1.5 per cent.

People are more conscious of privacy, and the census is a "big brother" exercise, he said.

Another factor, in the view of the Registrar-General, may have been that in April there was a lot of strikes, demonstrations and general unrest.

He said that the census had been held today during a period when the country was in a state of "general unrest".

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Visitors sample alien logic

By Dennis Barker

THOUSANDS of overseas

visitors in difficulties over visas and work permits will have to go outside London to discuss their problems from the end of next year. The Home Office department involved is moving from High Holborn to Croydon—a rail fare of 40p return and an estimated trip of 13 minutes, plus three minutes' walk, from either London Bridge Station or Victoria.

The Home Office says that the Immigration and Nationality Department is taking part of the Department of the Environment's new offices at Lunar House, Croydon, to give more space to deal with visitors more rapidly and comfortably. It says that calls have increased from 94,866 in 1965 to 204,000 last year, and telephone calls proportionately.

The case for having

improved offices is certainly valid. The present room with five rows of benches covered with dreary grey plastic, and six glass-sided cubicles where visitors argue their case.

At one time yesterday there was a bench with seats for 20 people vacant while a queue of 30 people was having to stand in the entrance lobby, almost spilling out on to the pavement. The Home Office itself says that things are not as good as they could be.

But Croydon? "Is this an English joke?" asked one of the visitors.

"More staff would be better than moving," said a 60-year-old member of the Mormon Church who spent 90 minutes getting his visa renewed for another year. "I don't think Croydon would

be a good idea because, knowing Croydon as I do, transportation there is rather poor."

In fairness to the Home Office, one of its most powerful arguments is that staff will be easier to get and keep in Croydon than in central London, where there are plenty of job opportunities less onerous than dealing with the complex requirements of people whose English is sometimes basic.

But for complicated cases requiring frequent visits, the site at Croydon will be thought of as off-putting by the foreign visitors who use it and pontificate about the efficiency of Britain partly on the basis of what happens to them here.

A 24-year-old chartered accountant from East Pakistan said: "I have been in

this country eight weeks and I have been to these offices nine times already. If I had to go out to Croydon, it would be horrible, inconvenient, and costly. I would not be able to go out there nine times because I am not earning any money and can't get a job until I know I can stay here."

Even those with problems less crucial did not seem ready to embrace Croydon as a new spiritual home.

"Ridiculous," said a 26-year-old Austrian woman. "I don't know what all these people will do. I have made five visits already since I started to apply in March and each time spent two hours here." Considerate move or bureaucracy acting for the convenience of the bureaucracy themselves? Time will prove, once it is too late. As a 23-year-old accountant from Karachi put it: "There is simply nothing I can do about it. I am from overseas."

British roads the most crowded

Britain's roads are the most crowded in the world with 62.6 cars, goods, and public service vehicles for every mile of road, according to a British Road Federation report published today. The Netherlands comes next with 57.3, then Italy with 56.1, and Germany with 55.5. Roads in America (28.6), France (28) and Japan (24.7) are less than half as congested. Traffic, says the report, has more than doubled since 1958 and there are less than 34 yards of trunk and principal road, including motorways, for each vehicle in Britain.

Accidents cost £320 million in 1968 with 2.90 casualties for every million vehicle miles. But this figure has almost halved since 1955.

The report, "Basic Road Statistics 1971," shows that Britain has sunk to eighth place in international terms of car ownership per head, with 4.5 persons for every car. New registrations again topped a million in 1970, after falling below it in 1969 for the first time since 1962. But the net increase in cars on the road (288,500) was the smallest since 1953.

Britain loses laboratory

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

The Government's withdrawal of its proposal of Culham as a British site for the European Molecular Biology Organisation (EMBO) laboratory has provoked angry reaction from the emunty planning committee.

The committee enthusiastically welcomed the Government's suggestion last year that a site at Culham, on the Oxfordshire-Berkshire border, would be proposed. The site, a former airfield, already houses the Atomic Energy Authority's Fusion Research Laboratory and the Government decided to withdraw on the grounds that "the sites being proposed by West Germany offered better facilities and climate" were holly disputed by the planning committee.

Mr Airey Neave, MP for Abingdon, is to press the Department of Education and Science for a full statement on the reasons for withdrawal. Mr Neave said yesterday that the decision was "rather disappointing."

The decision was, however, expected by scientists involved in EMBO. The West German government has made it clear that it will be prepared to give substantially more financial help to the international laboratory than any of the other 12 member governments.

Although engaged in a massive build-up of scientific research, West Germany has not yet won a battle for a prestige international laboratory. The feeling of the EMBO council is that, apart from offering a choice of good and central sites at Munich and Heidelberg, it is West Germany's turn to win.

There are a number of international laboratories at various stages of proposal, and it is felt that, since molecular biology is particularly strong in Britain, it makes scientific sense for the Government to reserve its weight for a laboratory that will strengthen some field in which Britain is weak.

Dr Ray Appleford, executive secretary of EMBO in Brussels, said yesterday that the selection of a site in Britain would in any case have been slightly embarrassing. Procedures demanded that the director of an international laboratory should not be a national of the country in which it is sited—but there was wide agreement among EMBO council members that the first director of the new laboratory should be Dr John Kendrew, of the Medical Research Council's Molecular Biology Laboratory at Cambridge.

The EMBO laboratory is still no more than a proposal. Thirteen governments have agreed

expected to be between £1 million and £2 millions, shared by all members.

The establishment of the laboratory would not lead to any serious drain of scientists from Britain, but would improve European coordination of research and generally serve to strengthen work in the field through exchanges and increased financial support.



Black velvet jackets with wool plaid skirts are features of Dior's Highland Look shown in London yesterday. They are worn with black tam o'shanter trimmed with peach and black feathers

Alphabet inherits lay's legacy of £2½ M

BY OUR EDUCATION STAFF

A £2½ million legacy for the new alphabet was announced yesterday in the will of a wealthy industrialist, Mr R. H. Kelly.

It is the largest ever bequest to any new alphabet, £250,000 a year to the new I.T.A. Foundation—double the sum left by the late Sir John Shaw for work on his alphabet.

Richard Block, director of the American Foundation, said in London yesterday that a major propaganda programme with the alphabet's introduction, Sir James Pitman, its

founder, had been a major factor in the success of the alphabet.

The I.T.A. has 44 letters. The extra 18 letters cover the English language's varying pronunciations of the same consonants and vowels, especially "a" and "t" in different words.

Its supporters claim that it is less baffling for a child than the conventional alphabet. In 1968, a schools report found evidence that most children in most schools would considerably raise their standard of reading and rate of scholastic progress if they began with I.T.A.

In spite of this endorsement, the latest estimate is that only 15 per cent of British primary schools use it, and only two out of 160 teachers' training colleges offer established courses in it. Sir James said:

"The majority of staff at training colleges know that their knowledge of teaching the established alphabet goes down the drain if I.T.A. is adopted. The great majority of them have published books which would become obsolete."

Mr Kelly, ex-president of Coca-Cola's international division, died in his 90s. He had been a savage critic of the existing alphabet all his life, and left virtually his whole estate to the I.T.A. Foundation. He was a friend of Sir James.

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Shopping among the roses

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

The property developers' conviction that the next shopping boom will rise amid green pastures well outside the city wall—and preferably near a motorway—was strengthened yesterday when the Lyon Group announced its plans for the Roselands regional centre at Stapleford, Nottinghamshire.

The company's dream is of a £4 million complex forming Britain's first major way-out-of-town shopping centre, with a main and a junior department store, supermarket, 35 small shops, children's crèche, restaurant, leisure centre (possibly equipped with a sauna bath as well as facilities for indoor (indoor sport) and space for 5,000 cars.

From the commercial point of view the site is idyllic, since Gregory's has already established a rose centre there with more than a million bushes reared every

year. It is on 25 acres of Gregory's land that shops and car parks would be built. Ideal, since the site lies neatly between Nottingham and Derby, a mere mile from the M1, and therefore within 20 minutes' drive of such towns as Loughborough, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Ilkeston, Ripley, and Eastwood.

The rose nurseries already attract custom from as far as Sheffield, so presumably a good regional shopping centre might hope to extend its drawing power further as well—towards Mansfield and Leicester.

The East Midlands Economic Planning Council and the Nottingham Sub-Regional Study marked the spot as hypothetically suitable for such a centre and other firms, including Woolco, have been showing interest in the area.

But things are not nearly that simple: even Lyon's planning director, Mr Ernest Powdrell, described it as "a contentious, even controversial matter."

Nothing is bound to result in a shopping centre, particularly as it is generally accepted that the city will be over-shopped for some years to come. Nottingham has two major redevelopment projects in hand at a cost of more than £20 millions providing nearly a million extra square feet of shopping. The Lyon group would like to see Roselands, with its 450,000 square feet, up during 1974.

Other local towns will fear the attractions of such ear-orientated competition. The Lyon group claims that there is room for both kinds of shopping area and that the centre would cater for a mere fraction of the expected retail growth—but the town centre shops are unlikely to feel so confident.

The Lyon site lies in green belt as proposed by Nottinghamshire County Council, but approved neither by the local authorities concerned, nor by the Department of the Environment. The proposal is bound to be turned down by the Beeston and Stapleford Urban Council and a planning inquiry follows.

Representatives were checking yesterday on possible retail levels, terms and phasing of construction, in spite of potential difficulties. Interested parties for the department store include the Debenhams group, Fenwicks, United Drapery, and the Co-op. Associated Dairies, Pricerite, Fine Fare, Tesco, Woolco, British Home Stores and Littlewoods, are all circling the possible junior store and Sainsbury, Keymarket, MacFisheries or Allied Suppliers, might appear.

Middle-class migrants mix well

By Martin Adeney

A life of colour discrimination against Asians in Britain is able in a short space of time to move upwards and outwards towards the suburbs, Dr Ernest Krausz, a book published this

week suggests that their place, and that of Oriental Indians, in Britain, show that alone need not prevent economic advancement, their determining factor is "urbanism".

Dr Krausz, a senior lecturer in sociology at the City University, compares coloured immigration with earlier migrations, for example of Jews and Poles, in the book, entitled "Ethnic Minorities in Britain."

He argues that the disadvantages many immigrants

face today—bad housing, work in lower paid manual jobs, and large families—were present in the case of earlier white minorities.

He disputes the view expressed by professors Jenson and Eysenck that some races have a hereditary lower intelligence, and says he does not necessarily deny the hereditary nature of intelligence but he denies that its distribution is determined by race.

Some environments and some conditions give rise to processes through which an ethnic group comes to possess different proportions of people with high

intelligence. For example, a long tradition of literacy, frequent migration and early adaptation to urban conditions, have resulted in greater intellectual achievement and social advancement among Jews.

Dr Krausz said yesterday that psychologists studying the intelligence of certain groups must take sociology into account. "Once you study groups, you have to be a sociologist. Then you must say something about the social consequences of environment."

"I would not dismiss urban as a factor altogether. It is only one of many factors," Dr Krausz said.

"Ethnic Minorities in Britain," by Ernest Krausz, MacGibbon and Kee; £2.25.

The wise buy Wisdom.

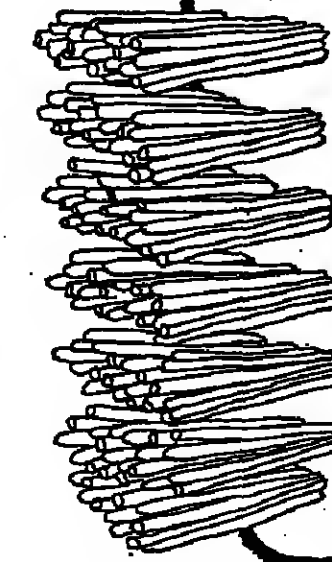
One of our nicer hang-ups.

People get hung up on many things.

Some can do you good. A Wisdom toothbrush can help you where others can't, because its special shape automatically points the tips of the tufts (which do the work) at the teeth to be cleaned.

And tests have shown that bacterial plaque, that's the film that causes most tooth decay, is considerably reduced by people who brush their teeth frequently and properly with a well-designed toothbrush.

So throw away your old toothbrush, and hang up a new Wisdom instead. The best-designed toothbrush in the world.

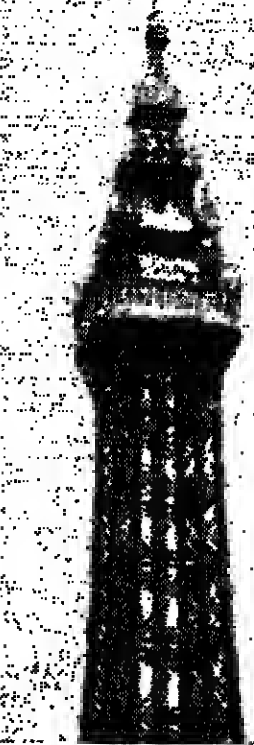


MORE HOME NEWS
PAGES 12 AND 16

Addis Ltd, Hertford

DAY 2: Reports by John Torode, Labour Correspondent, Malcolm Dean, Keith Harper, James Lewis, and Michael Parkin

TUC at Blackpool



Secrets Act 'danger'

The effects of the misuse of the Official Secrets Act were not fully understood by the great mass of the public, Mr Ken Morgan (National Union of Journalists), said. He appealed to all unions to co-operate in the formulation of evidence to the Franks Committee, which is at present reviewing the situation.

If the people on Blackpool promenade were asked about this Act, he said, nine out of 10 would say it was intended to deal with "James Bonds" to prevent espionage, to safeguard the security of the State. This may well have been the original intention of Parliament, but the scope of the Act had, in practice, been considerably widened.

He recalled a case in Stockport where his union had unsuccessfully defended a member charged under the Act. Congress might think Stockport an unlikely place to harbour State secrets, but the scope of the Act had, in practice, been considerably widened.

Mr Morgan said it was accepted that the State had to safeguard its security, but unions should be on constant guard to see that the Official Secrets Act should not be perverted for purposes other than that for which it was originally intended.

Support for freedom fighters

The Labour Party's campaign to support with money the South African freedom fighters got under way yesterday. Mr George Doughty, Treasurer of the party's South African Solidarity Fund told a meeting of delegates at the TUC congress to support a six-point programme to help those in South Africa "working for human rights and political and economic equality."

Mr Doughty said the British trade union movement must give financially and called on unions to advise members to boycott jobs advertised in South Africa. The meeting was told that unions must fight any policy which would involve Britain selling arms to South Africa.

Guardian pamphlet

The Guardian reports of the Trades Union Congress, together with our leading articles, will be reprinted as a pamphlet.

It will be available at the end of next week, price 25p, post free, from the Circulation Manager, The Guardian, Room 22, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR; or from the trade counters at 164 Deansgate, Manchester, and 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

THE CONGRESS was left in some confusion at the end of a three-hour debate on registration under the new Industrial Relations Act yesterday, when it voted to follow contradictory policies. The debate, considered by many delegates as the most crucial of the Congress, centred on whether the General Council should instruct unions not to register or whether it should merely advise members not to register.

On a card vote, Congress passed a composite resolution by 5,625,000 to 4,500,000 requiring the General Council to instruct unions not to

register. A tougher motion calling for the expulsion from the TUC of any union which failed to refuse to register was overwhelmingly rejected. The confusion was caused by a third vote in which Congress narrowly accepted the General Council's report on registration—a report which speakers in the debate suggested would allow the council to advise unions not to register but prevent the council from instructing unions not to register.

Mr Lawrence Daly, general secretary of the mineworkers, who had tried unsuccessfully to raise a point of order before the third vote, asked Lord Cooper, to clarify the three votes. He explained that his union which had voted for the composite resolution, had also voted to accept the council's report. They did not see this as a contradiction as they regarded the council's report as a factual report on the previous year's activities.

Lord Cooper replied: "I find this rather confusing but I have declared the composite resolution as carried and the General Council is aware of its meaning." There were loud cries from the floor for further clarification but Lord Cooper declined to make any. He explained: "The chair is neutral. I hope you would allow me to be."

The adoption of the composite resolution was a reversal for the General Council, which had recommended that Congress reject the composite motion and adopt instead, the General Council's report. The two biggest unions in Congress, the Transport and General Workers' union and the Engineers, who between them have more than three million votes, voted for the composite.

The composite motion, proposed by Mr Hugh Scanlon of the engineers, called on

the General Council to instruct unions not to register, and to instruct unions which might and themselves on a provisional register, to remove themselves from it.

Resolution 14, proposed by the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, called on all unions to refuse to register and instructed the General Council to expel any offending union.

The General Council's report noted the decision of the special congress at Croydon six months ago at which it had been decided that the council should advise unions not to register.

Unions were complex organisations and could not be made scapegoats because they had special problems. Member unions had a right to expect respect from the TUC for those problems.

Mr R. M. Bettini said that his union, the agricultural workers, had consistently opposed the Bill, but it was now an Act, and Congress should take note of the fact. "It is a case of heads the Government wins, tails we all lose."

Mr Dan McGarvey, general secretary of the Boilermakers, said the debate was an argument about whether the TUC should instruct or advise unions, and yet every union had the right to expel its own members.

The Act was not an attack on union leaders but on the movement's shop stewards. If the Act was in force today, the shop stewards, on Clydeside would be in prison. It was time for the movement to stand up and be counted.

Mr John Bonfield, of the National Graphical Association, said the battle now was on the shop floor, and thus the movement would be "playing at home." What the General Council should be addressing itself to was means of circumventing and frustrating the Act on the shop floor.

Mr Alf Allen, of USDAW, said it was only six months ago that Congress had fully debated the issue. It should abide by the decision of the Croydon conference. "Some delegates appeared to think 60 years had passed."

Mr Clive Jenkins (ASTMS) said that his union invited Congress to instruct unions not to register but was utterly opposed to any proposition that any union should be expelled because "the unity of our movement is something that we must treasure."

What he wanted was to focus attention on the 15 million people working outside the trade union movement. Many were working in fields where employers were hysterical, reactionary and deeply distrusted trade unions.

"We may have to ask for support against the bogus trade unions now being set up by some companies," Mr Jenkins said. After deciding to name names, he added that he believed that Imperial Chemical Industries was deliberately seeking to create a situation where it would have a tame house union "where, like all castrals of the staff associations, every unionist will speak with a high-pitched voice."

In insurance, the Commercial Union Organisation and General Accident would seek to create organisations that would be their puppets.

The first delegate to announce that his union had changed its mind since the Croydon congress was Mr Alan Fisher (NUPE). He said that his union voted for the General Council line at Croydon because it was convinced that some of the smaller unions might have problems that forced them into registration—particularly the threat of "company unions" being formed.

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WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

LIFELONG PHILANTHROPY • OVERNIGHT SUCCESS • NEW LINES

LINDA CHRISTMAS talks to Washington's
First Lady of the arts

Culture queen

TONIGHT Washington's vast John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts opens with Leonard Bernstein conducting his Mass written in memory of the President. Jacqueline Onassis has said she cannot face this glittering occasion, after the alarming way she was mobbed at the funeral in Warsaw of her brother-in-law, Prince Edmund Radzivil, and the fund-raising Washington hostesses are reported to be sore. But one woman will be sitting back in her red plush seat with modest satisfaction—Mrs Catherine Shouse, a member of the centre's board and donor of \$200,000 for the Aeolian-Skinner organ.

MRS SHOUSE is the 75-year-old widow of the Filene department store fortune. She was appointed to the board by President Eisenhower in 1958 and has played a full part in the raising of money from Federal and private funds and gifts from 30 nations (Britain gave a Barbara Jephworth sculpture) and the planning of the great opera house, concert hall, theatre, and cinema set in splendour on the Potomac River. But this is Mrs Shouse's only contribution towards giving Washington the cultural crown it has so long lacked. Eight weeks ago Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts was launched.

Heeded land

Mrs Shouse has well earned the title First Lady of the Arts. Not only did she give \$2 million of her own money to build the Filene Centre, but she is deemed the invaluable land to the city. It isn't her first offering. In 1961 she donated 55 acres of the same land to the American Symphony Orchestra League for their national headquarters. Not that she has given everything. There is still some 20 acres in which to build Plantation House, her weekend retreat from her Washington home. The new house is small, at least compared with her Maine home with its 19 guest suites, and the painted powder blue—Mrs Shouse's favourite colour. It matches the telephone room and the Rolls-Royce. "I was looking for a house that once when I was in London, I wanted it... but I didn't want to buy it because there would be nothing left to want."

Mrs Shouse, who is tall and robust, and described by one American magazine as a cross between an elderly Elizabeth Schwarzkopf and a young Helen Traubel. It is a description she clearly enjoys. Her days start at 7 am and finish at 2 am and the first floor of her house is a cause of a troublesome hack. Her conversation is witty and direct. Since she first moved to Washington in the early 1930s, Mrs Shouse has been troubled by the lack of a place to go to enjoy top notch music in ideal surroundings. When she first bought this land Washington seemed so far away. Now Wolf Trap is the only open space for miles around. I decided to give it to the city so that it would not be swallowed up but would remain intact.

As early as 1966 she wrote to the Secretary of the Interior and asked if it would be possible for the National Park Service to operate and maintain a performing arts park and all its facilities, if she provided the land. They said "Yes"—and the work of Congress to accept the gift decision had enormous significance because it was one of the first.

examples of the Government and the private sector coming together in partnership for the benefit of the arts. Mrs Shouse threw in the Filene Centre along with the park land as a monument to her parents, Lincoln, and Thelma Filene. "Without the trust they set up for me I wouldn't have been able to do any of this. The centre is an amalgamation of both my parents' interests. My father was very much concerned with public service and my mother with music. We had two pianos and an organ in one room at home and my mother founded the Boston music school for underprivileged children. My grandmother was one of the founders of the Boston Symphony Orchestra... and I can't play a note. Too lazy, I suppose. Horses, dogs, and fishing with my father were all I cared about. But I have always loved music, any kind from opera to jazz, so long as it is good."

Mrs Shouse likens the Filene Centre to Glyndebourne because of the idyllic pastoral setting and the picnicking which goes on before and after, but not during, the performance. But both the audience, with as many kids in jeans as "society" in long dresses (and 200 tickets given away free at each performance to the old and underprivileged) and the programme for the inaugural season, make it more than that. It is a truly multipurpose centre with Pablo Casals, Pierre Boulez, Beverly Sills, the Joffrey and the Stuttgart ballets billed alongside "The United States Air Force Band and the Singing Sergeants," jazz specialists, rock groups, soul singers, and the Ann-Margret Show.

Music students

A link-up with the American University in Washington enables the best of the nation's music students to come each summer to study and perform with the professionals who appear at the centre. Similar opportunities are offered to playwrights and students of dance and theatrical management.

Mrs Shouse will happily talk for hours about future plans for Wolf Trap—a museum, a colony of cottages for city weary composers, a children's theatre—but to get her to talk about herself is difficult. "It's stupid,"

she muttered and began to lose her quiet self-possession.

She was the first woman to graduate from Harvard graduate school of education. Her thesis "Careers for Women" was published and used as a textbook in high schools and universities throughout the country. "Graduation itself was a problem. A Harvard official threatened to resign if I put my foot on the platform. He needn't have worried. I was expecting a baby and the certificate had to come through the post."

Her first marriage lasted six years: "I haven't thought about him in ages," and later she married Joseph Shouse— "He'd been married before too and was older than me," a prominent lawyer who was to become Assistant Secretary to the Treasury in the Wilson Administration and chairman of the Democratic national committee from 1929 to 1932.

Politics ran close

In her early life Mrs Shouse's interest in politics ran close to her love of music and in 1920 she became the first woman appointed to the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee and later also became a member of the national committee. Calvin Coolidge made her the chairman of the first Federal prison for women in 1925. "He came from my state and knew me. Funny to think of all that now. The West Virginians were so anxious to have that prison because they wanted the distinction of having well-known people visiting their area."

She also started centres for German boys and girls in the demoralised years after the Second World War. "The girls made clothes for themselves and other orphans from parachutes and the boys made cooking utensils from tin cans." Eventually the centres developed some 80 other activities and as founder of what became known as the General Clay Fund for German Youth, Mrs Shouse became the first woman to receive the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit.

By now I could see why this genuinely altruistic woman was embarrassed to talk about herself and allowed the conversation to drift to bibles, marriage, London, and youth—there aren't any bad children—just children without enough to do, and back to Wolf Trap. "Did I tell you about the problems we had on the first night? So many aircraft flew overhead—Dulles Airport is just next door—that we have had to get them rerouted. I don't know what we can do about the locusts though. They insist on sitting on the amplifiers during the performance and make such a noise."

Wolf Trap Farm Park for the performing arts, Virginia



Stacey Tendeter: picture by FRANK MARTIN

CATHERINE STOTT interviews Truffaut's
new discovery

Quiet start

FOR EVERY hundred actresses who travel hopefully from the drama schools each year there are probably only half a dozen who will "arrive" in any noticeable and immediate way. Stacey Tendeter, who is 22, could be said to be on the verge of arrival. Last week she was being photographed by David Bailey for "Vogue," which can't be bad when you have only been acting professionally for a year and your only stage part has been in "Salad Days" at Crewe.

WHAT Miss Tendeter has done to attract the attention of "Vogue" is to walk off with a starring role in the new Francois Truffaut film, "Les Deux Anglaises et la Continent," which will be released in Paris in the autumn. Truffaut, it seems, was looking for a young English actress who could combine all the mannerisms of our race with perfect French, when he found Miss Tendeter, who, strangely looks more French than English, with that small-boned grace, oval face, and long copper hair one associates with Continental beauties. Four days later, with contracts in the bag, she was off to Rome for costume fittings.

Sitting in her back garden in West Hampstead, among huge pieces of her husband's sculpture, Miss Tendeter explained rather breathlessly what it had been like for what she calls "a starting actress" to make her first film with one of the world's most admired directors. "I was pretty excited simply at the prospect of meeting him," she recalls, "and rather surprised that he wanted me to read for him in French without

actually acting, so that he could judge the raw material and see if there was enough for him to work on."

She judges Truffaut to be a far easier director to work for than those you hear the horror stories about. He doesn't manipulate his actors like talking marionettes but gives them a far freer approach. "He tended to direct you without you realising it: it was all very subtle. You would rehearse a scene and he would tell you it was very nice and quietly suggest that next time you inject an entirely opposite emotion to how you imagined it should be played. He would ask you to do a sad scene as though you were very bappy, and it worked."

Part of Truffaut's strength as a director, according to Stacey Tendeter, is in his unemotional method of working. In 11 weeks' filming there were no raised voices or tantrums from anybody on the set. By keeping the same team around him, she said, things get done for him without him needing to ask. "And he respects each one of the team, from the clippers to the actors, for what they do, which is very rare. Sometimes he would only do two takes and

in very few scenes did he have more than one camera angle, which I gather is very rare."

"Consequently he will get through about six minutes of film a day, whereas most directors only get through two. There was no tension at all; nobody was nervously keyed up and likely to make the sort of mistakes—through fear—that slow filming down. It was all most relaxed, and finished well inside the schedule, even allowing for some reshooting."

"I honestly feel I've been spoiled, being broken into films in such a gentle way. I was terrified at the prospect, but he was so understanding that the fear disappeared." The relationship between them was obviously a charming one, for he gave her a tape-recorder and a charmingly inscribed book he had written. And her husband, Andy Elliot, sculptured a bronze head of the director to present to him.

The film was finished in July and she is enjoying "the complete lull" and beginning to think of going to interviews again. "People don't know me yet. When the film comes out, I hope it will all start moving again. I won't accept tiny parts in soap operas, though, because you can't go down... well, not too far down, once you've gone up. I would naturally like to make more films, but preferably in English next time. Funny enough, it wasn't too bad learning a French part because I have a photographic memory and a decent accent, but I still feel it would be easier to act in one's own language."

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Diana Pollock



NO MATTER how many modern gadgets I have in my kitchen I still love my wooden spoons. They don't get hot when left in the soup pot and are a real pleasure to touch. Inhabit, an enterprising youngish firm at 55 Watling Street, Radlett, Herts, makes a heech toolbox, shown on the left, with a leather loop (for hanging) holding a wooden fork, spatula, and two spoons, £1.50 including post from Inhabit. Also stocked by Dickens & Jones, Regent Street, London SW1, and Abacus, 17 Baker Street, London W1. Inhabit's catalogue of kitchen goodies—table linen, copperware, pots, pans, serving dishes, kitchen knives, wooden tools, and aprons—is well worth having. Write to them at Radlett or Nordiska, 315 Kings Road, London SW 6 (01-738 8233).

Tool holder

NOT ALL household tools are as nicely housed as they should be—a series of shoeboxes, screw-top glass bottles for nails and tacks, and a general confusion is their usual lot. The Danish firm of Raaco are importing their Tool-Aid to help tidy things up. Made of high impact polystyrene it comes in a flat box that takes little putting together. There is a tray with upright sides (for fuse wire, plugs, and insulating tape), above four drawers (for nails and such), a V-shaped holder for cutting tools, a central section with 34 slots (for screwdrivers and so on), and a central handle to carry it around. In yellow or avocado and derv grey it measures 15 1/2 in. x 10 1/2 in. x 5 1/2 in.

and costs £1.45 from Selfridges or (25p postage) John Lewis Group. Or apply to Raaco Storage Systems (UK), High Holborn House, 22/24 High Holborn, London WC1 (01-405 3896) for nearest stockist.

Herb chopper

HAVING TRIED all sorts of patent herb choppers I always come back to the traditional French hachoir with its half moon blade and central handle. The newest version has a black nylon handle set at 45 degrees to make that rocking movement easier. The shallow bowls to hold the herbs are still made of wood. Prices are—hachoir £1, howl £1.10, postage and packing 20p. In London metropolitan area, 25p farther off. From Divertimenti, 68/70 Marylebone Lane (off Wigmore Street), London W1M 6FF (01-935 0880). Divertimenti also sell that simple oblong of wood with its adjustable cutting blade in the centre for fine slicing of cucumbers or potatoes. Price 75p, postage 10p.

Light show

THE COUNCIL of Industrial Design is staging a lighting show at the Design Centre, Haymarket, London, until October 2. Some 5,000 people a day should see the fittings, some of which are very striking. Concord's Lumiere, for instance, is the first kinetic cassette projector (price £54, stockists from Janet Turner, 01-253 8371). It is a compact 100-watt tungsten halogen machine that projects changing designs (from the cassettes) on any surface. It can change the look of a dreary wall or ceiling a sick

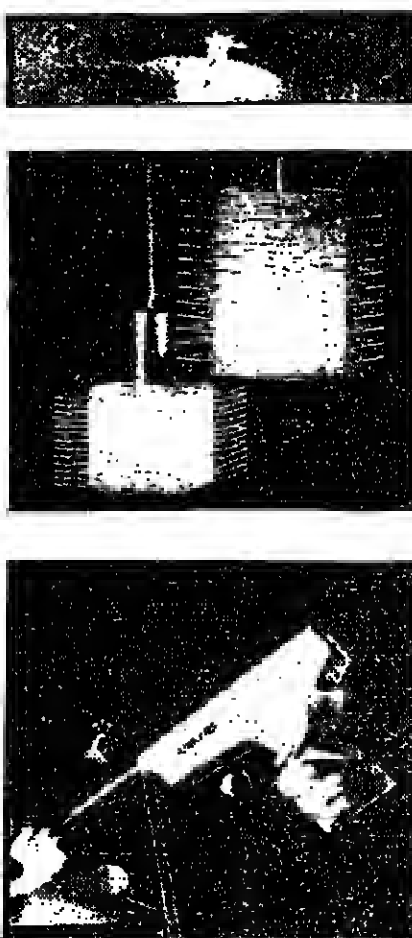
person—or even a waiting person—may have to look at dull hour after dull hour. Concord are also showing their Waterlite range of stacked clear horizontal elements. There are three models—small pendant, £4, and large pendant, £3 (top right), and a portable, £5.60. From Lewis's, Manchester; Bentalls, Kingston upon Thames; Lancelight, London NW3.

Night write

PERHAPS more useful for nurses on night duty, theatre critics, or children writing under the bedclothes after lights out than for expense accountants signing bills in darkling restaurants are the makers suggest—the Lite-Rite is a ball point pen that lights up on turning the top knob right or left. The light is powered by a 1.5 volt battery (refills about 5p) and the pen is therefore thicker than an ordinary ball point. From Mailshot, 1 Park Road, Hampton Hill, Middlesex (01-940 8996). £1.50 including postage.

Gas light

I HAD NEVER met a piezo crystal let alone a deformed one but the makers of the Junkers piezo gas lighter use them to produce an electric spark. Their lighter (right) is 3 1/2 in. long and 4 in. high, weighs 5 1/2 oz. and has a ring at one end to hang it from the self-adhesive book supplied. Suitable for ordinary, North Sea, or bottled gas, it is made by Evered Hardware, in grey or black, and costs £2.25 from Army and Navy, Victoria Street, London SW1, and Gamages Holborn, London WC1.



Top: Lite-Rite ballpoint pen; centre: Concord Waterlite pendants; above: Junkers gas lighter; far left: Inhabit's wooden spoons.

LETTER

Aid

IT IS unfortunate that there are so many factual errors in the article by Cecil Henderson on artificial insemination (Guardian, August 25) which may cause distress to your readers who have had or may contemplate artificial insemination.

(1) The writer confuses impotence (inability to perform the act of intercourse) with sterility (inability to produce sperm). It is possible for an impotent man to be fully fertile but the cases treated for A.I.D. are fully potent men who have no sperm.

Having treated infertile patients in general for over 26 years it is my view that an impotent husband is the worst type to offer artificial insemination because of the emotional stress that such psychosomatic problems produce. The prospective couple must be very stable and already have a happy marriage before I would accept them.

(2) Artificial insemination in England is not illegal nor is it adultery, whatever the view may be in Germany. British law is that a child born in wedlock to a woman whose husband has had access in the previous 12 months is legitimate unless proved otherwise.

(3) No operation will cure sterility caused by mumps in which there is permanent destruction of the sperm-producing cells.

(4) Henderson confuses congenital absence of the vas with mumps. The former condition is rare and means that the tube is missing which leads the sperm from the testicle to the penis. In a few cases when not too many portions of the anatomy are missing an operation can be done but it is neither simple nor often successful. Yours faithfully, M.D.

ANYONE FOR VENICE? Derek Malcolm reels through this year's disappointing film festival



Catherine Jordan: La Follie matin

OVER FORTY MOVIES from 21 countries at Venice this year, to say nothing of the 100 or so in various retrospectives. No wonder "Variety," in that peculiar language all its own, called the festival an "international grab-bag." Everyone's reeling. It's hard to plough through four a day with the temperature in the eighties and not a cloud in the sky. Harder still when the general quality has to be seen to be believed. Next year it is rumoured that Gian Luigi Rondi favours a return of prizes. He'd have been hard pressed to make a sensible choice over the past twelve days.

The general feeling is that "Sunday, Bloody Sunday," which received an ovation from the same Venetians tickled pink by "The Devils," and the new Clint would have run neck and neck for a Golden Lion. The Academy, longtime propagandists for the great Italian director in London, take the latter as well as Hungary's "Horizon." Goodness knows, there hasn't been much else in the bag for them to grab.

Russia's single entry, Panfilov's "Nesiala," somewhat cheered up the final night after Peter Bogdanovich's ninety-minute tribute to John Ford had set everybody arguing into the night about what sequences they would have chosen to eulogise the great man. "Nesiala" stars Tina Tchoukova as a Polish Jane actress who falls for a mar-

ried man just before she is given the chance of playing Joan of Arc in a film. Bits from the movie are somewhat puzzlingly cross-cut with the main story but Tchoukova is so good that one is almost convinced. Her scenes with Leonid Kouravliov are touching, accurate, and scripted with a real sense of the absurdity of life. So the Russians are human after all.

Everyone liked the Yugoslav entry, but I found Bata Cengic's "The Role of My Family in the World Revolution" not much more than a cleverly acid political cabaret about the perils of forcing any dogma, willy-nilly, down people's throats. As a film it is very uneven. But there are some great gags to go with the general jokiness — such as Milena Dravic, Yugoslavia's answer to Bardot, bringing in a giant head of Stalin to dinner, with cream for hair and mousse for brains. Great applause from critics who had just waded through Tinto Brass's strident "La Vacanza," a political allegory which casts Vanessa Redgrave as a doxy peasant girl thrown into an asylum for daring to love a count. Franco Nero and Corin Redgrave are also involved, but Mr Brass had the last word at the ensuing press conference by turning his bottom on a hostile audience and making a most peculiar noise.

The loony have been well to the fore this year, as if directors have rather

more empathy with them than with the supposedly sane. Liliana Cavani's film on the subject proved a grave disappointment from so intelligent a director. This casts Lucia Bosc as a woman of 40 who has been walled up in an institution for years after a serious breakdown, and then leaves to stay with her brother. "The Guest" contrasts her secure life in the asylum with the terrors of the outside world. It also treats of her half-real, half-fantasy relationship with another inmate, a catatonic young man who is the only one who really needs her.

It should have been a good film but it isn't. Miss Bosc is fine, but the fantasy episodes are very lumpy, and the whole thing is disastrously linked by one of those wicker-cum-commentator figures we used to get in the worst Tennessee Williams stories. I much preferred George Moore's "Lenz," a long, slow beautifully photographed adaptation of the Buchner story about a young poet, obviously a schizophrenic, who travels into the mountains to find peace of mind in the household of a country parson.

His escape from an artificial world into a real one does not cure him, and his illness gradually becomes worse. All the parson's talk of divine providence is a vain re-assertion of his will himself but finally realises that life must be lived, even in total alienation.

The film is impossible to describe briefly. One can only add that its cumulative effect is extraordinary, and that it is so tightly linked to current problems that the eighteenth century setting is neither here nor there. It has apparently done very well with young people in Germany, and one feels that London should see it too. Any offers, from such as the Other Cinema, for example?

Albiocco's restless camera also makes beautiful images though generally to much less purpose. His "Le Petit Marin," in the fairly awful French section, turns a novelette about a young girl's love for a German officer in the France of the Occupation into a ravishing trompe d'oeil that might just do as well as "The Wanderer" at the Paris Pullman. Albiocco rapes the eye while gently tickling the mind. Claude Lelouch used to try the same trick, but his precious and patronising "Smile, Smac, Smoc" (yes, there's a ghastly Francis Lai song with that title) seems to be some sort of attempt to get back to his proletarian roots.

Three steel workers go on a week-end spree which involves much whimsical villainy, a blind accordion player, and a young girl who marries one of them. Gallic charm is laid on so thick that I reckon it's a must for the Curzon. But spare me the pleasure. I'd jump off a gondola rather than see it again, and may well very have to. The same goes for Dustin Hoffman's new

movie, "Who is Harry Kellerman and Why is He Saying Those Terrible Things About Me?" Directed by one Ulu Grosbard — a name which sums up his touch perfectly — it was originally within an ace of becoming a Peter Sellers vehicle.

Hoffman struggles through manfully as a Bob Dylan prototype with a penthouse suite and girls galore who just wants to find out, man, where he's going. And guess what—he is Harry Kellerman himself, a fact hidden from us until the last reel so skilfully that one is certain of the answer ten minutes from the beginning of this ghastly playboy-type culture movie. At least Denis Hopper's "The Last Movie" had some good ideas, even if they did appear worked out by a sub-standard Worzhol in Pirandellian drags.

Britain's "The Arp Statue," which tells its story entirely with stills, like "La Jete," was impressively revealed. Yet Alan Sekers has done his job with much skill and even if the content is muddled and not very convincingly structured he deserves at least a pat on the back for trying. The film illustrates the true story of a model with personal identity problems, whose life is wrecked by having half an arm eaten away by a lion in Belfast Zoo. Mel Lamb plays herself and Sekers creates a lot of atmosphere, but without tension.

REVIEW

The National Folk Ballet of Korea: Sadler's Wells



SADLER'S WELLS

James Kennedy

Little Angels

THERE ARE 32 of these young Koreans, three boys and 29 girls; their ages are from eight to 15, and as "The Little Angels from Korea" they have arrived on their first visit to us with a reputation for superabundant charm and efficiency, well established in the United States. At Sadler's Wells on Monday they wore the prettiest and most lavish of garments, and they showed that they could dance, do acrobatic tricks, beat drums and play the big Korean stringed instrument called the kayakum and even sing from time to time, and that they could do these various things in perfect smiling unison; I do not think I saw a single slip in their often complicated drill during the whole brisk performance.

Korea's tradition of folk dance is, by far, Eastern standards, relatively gay, exuberant and unweighted by ritual, and very properly, the stress in this children's programme is on just these jolly qualities. The repertory and the drill also seem to have been subjected to a certain Americanisation, so that at times they provide the bizarre spectacle of Oriental tots trying to behave like Tiller Girls and very nearly succeeding. Their title, "The Little Angels," may not be quite the heart-winning enticement over here that it has apparently proved to be in America. But if the title is resistable, the performers, especially the tiniest of them, are not. A bit too Americanised they may be but, as the blurb puts it, they are, for all that, "most unique."

ROUND HOUSE

Edward Greenfield

Avant-garde

MIGRATE to the Round House, and you get an avant-garde concert, jolly enough, but not remotely related to a From. That is with one very obvious and sore exception. I shall never, but never, go to the Round House again to sit on the arena steps, as Sir William Glock (himself comfortably seated) asked the public, including critics, to do. No Promenade this: that isn't the way I walk at all.

Of course much in the avant-garde is barney—not least parts of this concert—but why take perfectly good seats out of a concert hall when discomfort on hunkers allows not a soul extra in? Maybe I am too logical, and logic was not a strong point of this concert. Extroversion was. If the avant-garde is barney, this was on the whole fun-barney, though two Ligeti "Adventures"—oh-bo-ho, how funny we are!—were pretentious barney too.

They were what forced me on to my feet (cries of "rubbish" at my elbow) and away to stereo radio at home, where I heard the second, and far less pretentious half—George Newton's specially commissioned new work, "Arena." I gather I missed some trendy psychedelic projections, but it was enjoyable enough without Newton

gets you on his side at once in his pawky British sense of humour, so different from Ligeti's clever-clever. Naturally for a mixed-media fantasy on games he has 22 performers, with the implication of eleven each side, and the surrealism of all six movements has the politeness of fertility. A Black Magnificat (superbly sung by the King's Singers), blues and pub-songs on the rôle of woman, to the magic of Cleo Laine.

What does not work, at least in the serious terms the composer plainly intends, is the climax of the fifth movement, where the Kent State shooting stabs pain through the extroversion. But then the words of the dead girl's father make their point as an epilogue, simply because surrealism is chillingly over.

Ligeti's two "Adventures" are all surrealism, with virtuoso parts for three long-suffering singers. Singers, did I say? Well, Gerlie Charient, Marie-Therese Cahn and William Pearson use 118 different phonetic sounds and twelve different means of voice production from sighing to shouting to normal singing. Everything except yawning in fact, but that was being supplied elsewhere. The idea was splendid, but only on the level of a French revue number. Presented like this with all the panoply of avant-garderie and Boulez conducting it was enough to stiffen any muscles of appreciation.

Theo as a starter we had the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble playing Justin Connolly's "Circusmax," a fantasy in brass tone that demonstrates with predictable clarity how any piece immediately establishes a bridge-head once conventional metre is allowed to intrude on sonic meandering.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Non-smoker

BEFORE I INHERITED this very cushy little number of TV criticism, I used to hang around the doorsteps of the mighty st midnight as is most reporters' rotten lot. As you grow older the phonic boxes get colder and the vandals who demolish public telephones appear not only violent but inconsequent. Nevertheless as you rang the office, begging permission to return, the news editor always said "Stay with it." As a species news editors are totally devoid of sympathy, but fairly strong on sense. It does pay to stay with it.

Granada did not stay with Langnor, the village which six months ago they tried to persuade to give up smoking. On Monday "World in Action" followed the story up, which is not quite the same thing. In January a hundred villagers promised to try to give up smoking. 74 succeeded, six months later the ex-smokers were down to 24. Even this was "tremendously encouraging" in the opinion of four medical experts assessing the experiment. One could hardly expect Granada to sit holding Langnor's hand for six months, but some sort of support would certainly have improved the percentage of successful ex-smokers.

It seems those who stopped and stayed stopped were either closely related or friendly. The local pop group gave up together and wrote a song in celebration ("Oh yes, it's true,

it happened for me, it can happen for you") which sounds as if they had abandoned all seven sins together. Wicket Will Thompson—whose nickname was disappointingly not explained—celebrated Granada's return by sitting on a chair in a cow pasture reciting a most improbable poem of his own composition. The sad-eyed ruminants surrounding him all looked as if they had given up smoking and taken up chewing gum.

The compulsion to stick something in your mouth afflicts everyone who tries to, or succeeds in giving up smoking.

The difficulty is finding something that will keep both mouth and fingers occupied simultaneously. It occurs to me that bagpipes might be effective and they also need good breath control which might encourage one to stop smoking. Bagpiping would I fear alienate such friends as have survived my smoking of filtertips the wrong way round. Still, though solitary, I would be a slim, sober, non-smoker. It so happens I detect music. But, then with bagpipes that really doesn't matter.

OLD VIC

Caryl Brahms

Sweet days

PRIMARILY, A MUSICAL is for music, and in "The Last Sweet Days of Isaac," the Civic Theatre Royal, York's contribution to the season of visiting companies from outlying repertory theatres to the Old Vic, the music is by far the most attractive element of a very attractive entertainment. It consists of an affectionate satire as of now, which can mock the moment as it passes, and does not take itself pompously, though there is an underlying seriousness to its spare and direct lyrics.

There are three parts to this engaging musical which even so is as short as the last sweet days of the 19-year-old Isaac's life. Part One finds him shut in a lift with a girl who is all-secretary when she is not being all-wife or about to become all-mistress. The only time I was ever stuck in a lift was during the war, and alone, and although between frantic hammerings and shouts for help I reminded myself that I was British and a Warden to boot and that a British Warden did not swoon, the funny near-seduction in Isaac's lift made me feel I must have missed something.

In the second play, time swung back and Isaac, first seen at the age of 33, met his death at the age of 19. Here the telly had taken over space, but who cared? The third part was a song-plugger's dream, for we were given all the main songs and a few which we suspected had been cut from the show and wondered why.

The cast of three actors was very taking, each in his own way—Boh Sherman, Julie McKenzie, and Philip Miller. And the music was at all times exciting and beautifully controlled by the musical director, Donald Bodley. The show (book and lyrics by Gretchen Cryer, music by Nancy Ford) enjoyed a long run off-Broadway and deserves still to be running there. Thought for today: "Sometimes technological society overlooks the obvious."

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

Hard way into the 'Ring'

Christopher Ford interviews Edward Downes, who conducts at Covent Garden tonight



picture of Edward Downes by DON MORLEY

NOTHING ever came easily to Edward Downes. He has built himself into one of the most sought-after operatic conductors in the world on the foundation of a tough home life and a schooling that ended when he was 14: now that he has reached the top of the profession his eyes are so weak that he can see only the blurred outline of the music-score on the desk in front of him, and he is still quite undeterred by those who judge a conductor on the number of his receding contracts.

His reputation depends to a great extent on his conducting of Russian music, modern music, and Wagner: tonight at Covent Garden he sets out on the first of two 18-hour journeys through the "Ring" inside a month. He remains the only English conductor to have made the full trip since Beecham in 1939. Yet it's a purely negative fact, his dislike for the eighteenth century and all its works, which proves still more revealing of this determined, inquisitive, but sometimes slightly withdrawn character. In one of the finest musical minorities of all, he finds even Mozart totally lacking in appeal, and he admits it.

"The only things in the eighteenth century I sympathise with are the French and American revolutions. The sense of elegance is not my cup of tea at all. Any bloody fool can conduct the music; it's a competent conductor, but I feel like a bull in a china shop confronted by Mozart. So many people hold it dear, I wouldn't want to offend them—though I feel irritated when these people bring classical primness to bear on Berlioz and Tchaikovsky."

"I got into trouble with Soliti over this. He wanted me to do some Gluck, but I wouldn't. I didn't think it was a good piece. For me the eighteenth century is a time of cultivated artificiality. It's partly a humanitarian thing: I don't like people being treated like dirt." And he, you think, an overtly political sort of person? "I'm not a member of any party, but I'm a socialist, yes. A left-wing socialist." He says it flatly, as if the question was superfluous and the answer obvious. Perhaps the red shirt he wears at stage rehearsal, picking him out in the cavernous half-light of the great theatre with his neat, precise gestures and laconic manner, is no coincidence.

"I was born in the slums of Birmingham. My father was out of work for ages. This would never make you want to vote Conservative, now would it? My father did, though. There's a hint of something near contempt in the voice, which now gets colder still. "When I told my parents I wanted to go to university to be a musician they chuckled me out. A church musician would have been all right to them, but the sort I wanted to be, a dramatic musician, was like becoming a travelling juggler."

"My parents were very religious: I was brought up to hate black people, Irish people, Catholics, Jews, people with red hair, people who'd been divorced, all in the name of Christianity. Now I'm no sort of Christian at all—quite the contrary, in fact—but I don't hate anyone."

After school he worked in factories and offices. Public libraries became his homes-from-home. He acquired and nourished a love of literature and of languages. He picked up all sorts of knowledge along the way. (His children are called Caracaras and Boudicca—the rarer but authentic spelling, notice—and he's said to give a remarkable dissertation on the mating habits of eels in the Sargasso Sea.) He won a scholarship to Birmingham University, reading music and English literature, then went to the Royal College as a born-player and composer.

His musical personality had been developing with an utterly characteris-

tic logic. "I started to play piano and fiddle when I was four, and then I was a choirboy. For a while I wanted to be a pianist, but this was too restricted in terms of colour. I found to be organ too mechanical. I'd always been in love with the human voice. I'd been quite a good boy soprano, but I ruined my voice by not keeping quiet while it was breaking. Now I've got a voice like a soprano and I can sing anything, soprano, bass...."

"I took up the horn perhaps because it's the instrument most like the human voice. It's romantic in the stylistic sense. And then when I was a horn-player I started to be interested in being a conductor out of self-defence: I played for so many bloody awful conductors." You make a crack about looking back in the archives to see who he means, and he hastily adds that he played for some great ones, too.

In 1948, when he was 24, he got a Carnegie Scholarship which took him to Germany to study with Hermann Scherchen, a conductor particularly admired for his performances of contemporary music who more than matched Downes's own wide range of interest. "He was the youngest old man I've ever met. He'd ask people to come in early in the morning to teach him differential calculus when he was 60." Downes worked in Germany, France, and Italy, picking up the language in each case, joining the Covent Garden staff in 1952.

His horn playing had left him with one tremendous memory, for he was in the orchestra at Sadler's Wells on June 7, 1945, for the first performance of Britten's "Peter Grimes." He saw the point of it immediately. "I'll never forget the first day's rehearsal. I was absolutely speechless. During one of the breaks I asked Reggie Goodall, the conductor, if I could borrow the score. That night I wandered around the streets of London. I was still at the Royal College then, and one morning I got up at six o'clock, got a bus up to the theatre, and bought ten tickets. Half-a-crown or three shillings each, I think they were. I gave them away to people at the college. I told them: 'You've just got to go and hear it. This was the first English opera, and there haven't been many since.'"

In spite of that last dig he is deeply involved in modern English works. He has recently been doing Searle's "Hamlet" and is to give Bennett's "Victory" again at the Garden next May; and in July he will conduct the work of premiere of Maxwell Davies's long-awaited "Taverner." "I have a great deal of faith in Max. He's trying to forge a musical way to express his views on life. The very essence of 'Taverner' is that a man who is victim of extreme intolerance becomes intolerant himself. It's a plea for tolerance. It's really a most exciting thing. And a lot of producers would jump at the opportunity to burn a baritone on the stage." The voice has not changed. Only the eyes twinkle, and perhaps not all that very much.

His closest and deepest affinity, though, is with an altogether different composer. He says that what he'd like to be is a composer himself, but that he's not very good at it: his music, he suggests, might remind one of Shostakovich. Russian was the only language he did not learn the practical way, on sight. "I've never been to Russia. The first Russian I ever spoke to was Shostakovich." Downes translated the libretto of his "Katerina Ismailova" into English, as well as that of Mussorgsky's "Khovanshchina."

Shostakovich, he considers, is "rather forbidding in his shyism," which is a tribute of sorts from a man who has earlier remarked that "one of my problems is that most musical linguists are extrovert and I'm completely tongue-tied until I know some-

one well." Perhaps it's just imagination, but from some angles, the impression enhanced by his thick-lensed glasses, he almost looks a bit like Shostakovich.

And those glasses, and the need for them, have certainly made him work. "When I conduct from a score I can see the details at all, it's just there to remind me of the general shape. The details have come with sweat and toil in the early hours. But you shouldn't be conducting if you don't know a work. People do conduct without knowing a score closely, but I don't envy them. It's like walking the plank."

Look at the scores of the "Ring" just pick them up and feel the weight and you realise what an effort of intellect it all is. The E flat that "Rheingold" is the key to a world world. (An incidental but irresistible piece of history: Covent Garden's complete "Ring" cycle, in 1932, was conducted by the 32-year-old Mahler.)

"The 'Ring' is a sort of ceremony of human myth," says Downes. "I've been learning the 'Ring' for 20 years. The reason Reggie Goodall's Wagner so spectacular is that he's been making it over for 40 years. But you've got to keep half your mind like an ice-cream however you're involved in the passion of the music. You cannot ever control; if you get carried away whole thing collapses. I'm by nature a wackier, I like to wallow in drama, but I've learned by bitter experience that however great your conceptions may be it's useless if it doesn't make a clear gesture."

He is also by nature an optimist, so it emerges when he talks of the future of opera, general and particular. "Opera has obviously got a future, an unexpected future. We'll have take into consideration 'Hair,' 'Calcutta,' and football matches." He explains this in terms of hall matches, but he's saying that in its own right, opera goes to the opera to cheer for the tenor as against the tenor from next town; enthusiasms, he implies, there to be harnessed. He thought of the experiment of doing a Prom-style performance of "Boris Godunov" at Covent Garden, a great idea, but "Those kids were married to the most appreciative audience ever had for 'Boris.' Boris was in tears afterwards; he was what had hit him." Downes has been much in demand in German houses—he did a King's College in Cologne with Wieland Wagner, King—he has no love for the German operatic system. "I've done my bit of opera without rehearsal, thank you very much."

Now, indeed, he is to have his company: early next year he'll work as musical director of Australian Opera, opening with "Rosenkranz" in Melbourne. The new opera, which are probably the best in the world, and there's a huge season too. Sydney has just put on a season of opera at which every performance was sold out.

He tells of many hopes and "I would love to bring more opera into the repertory." He would like more French opera, Massenet; I would like, Pullma, Malakand; not to be a festival but a repertory piece. I would like to see people going naturally to most opera, out of curiosity to find out the latest one's about rather than in a sense of duty. I would like to see Australian Opera really go like we like to have a symphony orchestra my own, to try and do what Szell with the Cleveland Orchestra. I doubt his ability to turn hope into achievement. Time is now Edw. Downes's enemy, even if Gantzas Caravelles to aid his commuting.

هكذا من السفر

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Keep talking in Ulster

There is a lot to be said for the old cliché about "jaw, jaw, not war, war." It is, in any case, about all there is to cling to at the end of the marathon conversation between Mr Heath and Mr Lynch. Neither got much apparent satisfaction from the other on their immediate preoccupations: for example, Mr Lynch played a very dead hand to the British Prime Minister's request for stronger action against the IRA in its refuge places in the South; Mr Heath gave no response to the Irish Premier's anxious demands that something should be done about the inordinate number of licensed guns in Protestant hands in the North.

Yet the meeting was worth while. Two men cannot talk together, almost exclusively on one topic, over two days without understanding each other better. Mr Lynch, although disappointed—if not surprised—about the rejection of his demand to take part in a conference on the future political structure of Northern Ireland, went out of his way to be cheerful at his press conference. Mr Heath and he have promised to keep in touch with developments; they will meet again in November, or earlier if necessary.

Just as it has been useful for Mr Heath and Mr Lynch to meet, so the proposed meeting under Mr Maudling's chairmanship ought to be supported. The proposal is that the Northern Ireland Government, the Catholic Opposition at Stormont, and various majority and minority groups, possibly including Churches and trade unions, should attend to discuss ways in which the Catholics can have "an active, permanent, and guaranteed rôle in the life and public affairs" of Northern Ireland.

The Catholic MPs will be tempted to boycott this meeting. They are boycotting Stormont and supporting a campaign of civil disobedience, including non-payment of rents and rates. Mr Lynch has said publicly that he would prefer a

quadrupartite meeting in which he or his representative could take part. Mr Heath has rejected that, and Mr Maudling insists that those taking part in his meeting should agree that violence is not to be tolerated and civil disobedience is to be discouraged.

Mr Fitt, Mr Home, and their colleagues will be able to see many reasons for not taking part. They have as much to fear from their extremists as Mr Faulkner. But they should agree to attend just because they are the kind of men they are, and because of the policies they espouse. Like Mr Lynch they believe that Irish unity can only come about peacefully. The present IRA campaign is therefore damaging even their long-term objective. It is also wrecking short-term hopes of achieving an acceptable level of justice for Northern Catholics and proper participation in the government of the area they live in.

Surely they must give absolute priority to the short-term aim of establishing a system of government in Northern Ireland that will stop its people shooting each other. Neither side can afford to let much time pass in achieving that end, for the shadow of many gunmen lies behind the politicians. It is not a time for standing on protocol. Mr Lynch should encourage the Northern Catholics to attend Mr Maudling's meeting. Mr Maudling will have to make that easier for them by dropping his precondition on civil disobedience, though it will soon become clear to everyone that talks between the communities in Ulster will only succeed when campaigns like this are ended. Mr Lynch can have his say in the discussions through a meeting of the three Prime Ministers. He should withdraw his objections to meeting Mr Faulkner, and neither Whitehall nor Stormont should rule anything out of the discussions. Mr Faulkner is not going to do a sell-out on the border, so there is no harm in Mr Lynch giving his views. The situation in Northern Ireland now is too dangerous for any of the reasonable men to keep at arm's length from each other.

TUC scorns the registrar

Yesterday's TUC vote on the registration issue is primarily a measure of the increase in the Government's unpopularity. At Croydon in March the militants failed by 771,000 votes to have Congress "instruct" unions not to register under the Industrial Relations Act. At Blackpool yesterday they won by a majority of 1,125,000—so that unions must now consider themselves to be instructed. The militants' victory is unlikely to make much difference to what will happen when individual unions eventually come to terms with the Act. The unions will do what they would have done anyway because they will have no choice. But the increase in the militant vote is—ought to be—a sharp warning to the Government. Six months of rising unemployment, rising prices, and continuing stagnation have provided Mr Scanlon and Mr Jones with nearly two million recruits.

In practice, as Mr Feather pointed out, there is no more reason now than there was in March for the TUC to "instruct" unions to deregister instead of strongly advising them to do so. Nor has there been any real change either way in the circumstances of those unions which may feel compelled to cooperate to the extent of staying on the register. The Bank Employees, for example,

are still in competition against Home Associations. They cannot afford to leave people they regard as "employers' men" to dominate the bargaining process. No amount of TUC instruction can alter the fact that in the end individual unions will have to come to terms with the Act until, as they hope, a Labour Government repeals it. Yesterday's vote cannot change the realities of industrial bargaining. Nor can the Act.

Unions will have to do their best for their members Act or no Act, instruction or no instruction. This is the real situation which will face the unions as long as the Act stays in force. They will no doubt spend much energy on finding ways round the Act and many wise employers will probably cooperate. Industrial relations cannot be ordered by judges. The unions know this and so do sensible employers. The practical outcome of their joint experience will be something much less dramatic than Mr Scanlon's vision of the trade union movement as "a sub-department of State." The Act is irrelevant to the real problems of industry. It cannot solve them. Yesterday's shout of protest was justified, if only because the Government is wasting industry's time. And while the time is being wasted the unemployment figures rise.

Sealed lips for scientists

Dr Kenneth Mellanby has been the director of the Nature Conservancy's Monks Wood Experimental Station for the past ten years, and head of the Department of Entomology at the Agricultural Research Council's experimental station at Rothamsted for six years before that. When a man of that experience chooses to complain of censorship of scientific information by government departments, as he did at yesterday's meeting of the British Association, he must be taken seriously. If research workers in government employment are being prevented from publishing their findings, and if the research councils themselves are sometimes being pressed by government departments to hold back inconvenient information, then Parliament, whose job includes bringing debate out into the open, should be asking some deliberately awkward questions.

It is not altogether surprising to find the confidential tabs on the scientist's files. Secrecy is deeply in the Civil Service tradition and tends to be taken very much for granted. Indeed, nobody can be remembered complaining that the Alkali Inspectorate, which monitors industrial pollution of the atmosphere, treats its information

as private and confidential. Likewise the river authorities do not publish the data they have on industrial effluents. Such habits prevail throughout the public service, and are backed up by the Official Secrets Act, which makes the unauthorised disclosure of any information an offence, whether or not it is a genuine matter of security.

It is most disconcerting to hear from Dr Mellanby that in his opinion the censorship of scientific information is on the increase. This runs flatly contrary to the recommendations of the Fulton report on the Civil Service that there should be less secrecy. Everyone recognises that some things should properly be kept secret, but a great mass of official information ought to be treated as public, and made public; and, not least, the debate about it now confined behind closed doors in government departments should be opened up. Especially, one would have thought, this applies to scientific information where no security considerations apply. It may be embarrassing for Ministers to let the public know the full facts of pollution of the air and of our rivers, or the true estimates of the noise that supersonic and VTOL aircraft will cause, but that is the worst possible reason for bushing it up.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: The lesser whitethroat appears to be one of the least well known of our summer visiting warblers, and I feel sure that, at least in the South-eastern half of England, it is far commoner than is usually supposed. One of the main reasons for this, apart from this bird's preference for tall overgrown hedges with dense basal entanglements of briar or bramble, is that it is far less prone than most of its relatives to advertise its presence by song. In some years I have seen the newly arrived birds, listened for days for the staccato song (somewhat reminiscent of that of the yellow hammer, but stopping before the "no cheese" crescendo) and finally found the nest with eggs before having heard a single rattling phrase. But during the past few weeks of its stay here, roughly from mid-August to mid-September, I have found that this bird is a regular, and at times plentiful, visitor to gardens—particularly when ripe plums are available. At this season, in newly acquired plumage, it is much more colourful and elegant a bird than the plates in most bird books suggest—and in this respect it must surely be unique. The outstanding feature now is the silvery white underside, contrasting quietly with the greyish upper parts, the dove grey cap, and the black ear patches. As this bird is a special favourite of mine, I must emphasise that I have proved to my satisfaction that it will not attack whole plums—but it is very ready to feast on specimens whose skins have been punctured by tits or wasps.

W. D. CAMPBELL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Liberal hopes and dilemmas

Sir,—I read Jo Grimond's article on the rôle of the Liberal Party with much interest, but mixed feelings. I must say I can't imagine that much good would have resulted for the party if it had, in effect, joined the Scottish Nationalists before the last election. And as for the Young Liberals, well, all that need be said about some of their leaders, with whom the party found it quite impossible to cooperate, is that they were in no conceivable respect Liberals.

I don't really know enough about participation, or industrial relations, and so on to say whether I agree altogether with Jo or not. Probably he is right in a general way. Anyway I feel on his side here. He does not mention the possibility of a drastic reform of Parliament so as to vest more power both in the House of Commons and in the regions. If he is in favour of this, so much the better. I myself feel that this is a direction in which even a small Liberal Party might make considerable progress.

But there is one point on which I do agree with Grimond: one hundred per cent. If it stands for anything, the Liberal Party should stand for the creation of a new kind of democracy in Western Europe. It is quite true that we can do nothing about this until we join the European Economic Community. It is also true that, in a general way, we have had, more or less, to accept a formula (namely the individual national veto) on the basis of which no genuine or democratic economic union can possibly function. But, once in, it will be essential for all those who believe in "Europe" to urge that there should (a) be some kind of authority which, on the advice of a powerful, independent, and preferably Left of Centre commission should take certain

basic decisions (i.e. monetary decisions) in the interest of the group as a whole, if necessary by a form of majority vote; (b) that the whole tendency should also be to encourage political devolution in the various regions; and (c) that there should be some kind of parliamentary control over the activities of the Ministers, though whether members of the European parliament could be directly elected in the reasonably near future is much more doubtful.

Nor should the Liberal Party avoid the whole question of defence of Western Europe or just leave it until the Americans suddenly present us with some earth-shaking decision. Apart from anything else, a streamlining of European "conventional" defences would save us all hundreds of millions of pounds and, incidentally, be very useful as a basis for any future limitation of armaments. All this could very probably be discussed in a European parliament, and it is here that popular emotions might find an outlet and thus influence the actions of the Governments.

The Liberal Party ought to make some such objective one of the main features in its platform and, if possible, arrange for the younger members of the party to get together with their opposite numbers on the Left across the Channel so as to bring intercontinental pressure on all the Governments concerned.

What is wanted is a plan for working the European communities on new and democratic lines which could fire the imagination of the country and of all forward-looking people (and there are many) on the Continent of Europe.

I do earnestly trust that Jo Grimond will in any case come and develop his views on Europe at Scarborough. They

would, I have every reason to suppose, be enormously appreciated by his leader.—Yours faithfully, Gladwyn.

London SW1.

Sir,—I read with considerable interest Mr Jo Grimond's criticism of my recent book. However, I most certainly never suggested that "Britain alone of European nations could have dispensed with a Social Democratic Party." What I do claim, however, is that the Social Democrats could have been kept (as they have been kept in Canada) to the position of very much a third party—and that they would have been so kept if Liberal officials had not made unnecessary accommodations in their favour.

The conversation with Sir Archibald Sinclair which Mr Grimond mentions admits of more than one interpretation. The incident plainly occurred about 1930, when Lloyd George was endeavouring to achieve a rapprochement with the Labour Government. I am not surprised at the distance of the then Chief Whip, Sir Robert Hutchison, for many Liberals were in violent disagreement, not over the appropriate Liberal remedies for current problems, but over the morality and tactical wisdom of sustaining the Labour Government in office.

In other words, the Liberals were impaled on the unnecessary dilemma of choosing between one of their opponents and the other—a situation which, as I repeatedly suggested, does more harm to them than any other. Indeed, it was essentially the same dilemma in a slightly different form which caused Mr Grimond's own difficulties in 1950.—Yours faithfully, Roy Douglas.

Coulsdon, Surrey.

English novelists in Russia

Sir,—To draw such broad conclusions about a country by the speed of a writer's efficiency of a tourist guide ("Thank you for having us, but... August 31) would seem to be foolish enough, but writing to the Prime Minister about it is only for cheap publicity or is pretentious to say the least.

As a novelist Penelope Mortimer appears to be unable to see the wood for the trees. Leaving aside all her misconceptions and trivialities there is one subject about which she could have been expected to know something. Yet she implies that the average English teacher in Soviet schools "sincerely believes that Western literature died with Gorky and Tolstoy." Who then reads nearly 179 million copies of more than 3,750 different titles of over 320 English writers published in 54 languages of the Soviet peoples, available in libraries and bookshops?

Some Soviet contemporary translators I personally have read recently include books by John Braine, Graham Greene, C. P. Snow, Pamela Hansford Johnson, Basil Davidson, Jack London, Harold Pinter, E. M. Forster, Donald Bisset, Doris Lessing, Richard Aldington, Kingsley Amis, Alan Sillitoe, Iris Murdoch—and there are many more. And editions are published in up to 150,000 copies.

Many of these books are musts to the school curricula, so I don't think one would have had to look very hard to find teachers who had read them.

I wouldn't presume to guess what Penelope Mortimer is so intent on insulting her Russian hosts, but one thing is sure: a people who rebuilt a devastated country after losing 20 million



dead, who continue to advance their economy at a rate of 10 per cent per year, who have conquered outer space, and who are helping other less-developed countries to stand on their own feet, can hardly be called "apathetic" or "ignorant." Disappointing though it may be to Penelope Mortimer, the Soviet Union provides more than blue jeans and Paul McCartney records for its young people.—Sincerely, George Kuznetsov.

Soviet Weekly, London SW 7.

Sir,—I would like to comment on Miss Mortimer's article about Russia against the background of an encounter I have had this week with private

enterprise in regard to a vacuum cleaner. It is of well-known make and purchased from a world-famous store. I realise that in Russia I probably would not possess such a luxury. Neither would I have the freedom to write as I am doing now. A fortnight ago we decided to move to the country and I needed the cleaner servicing. I have an up-to-date telephone directory but it took two long-distance calls, two central London calls and two suburban calls to track down the service centre for this area—also half an hour of time.

The engineer arrived and for the privilege of waiting in all day and having him service a vacuum cleaner and polisher I paid £3.50. Five days later the vacuum cleaner did not work.

It took another half an hour on the telephone to establish that there was absolutely no system which would enable me to have the machine repaired before moving house, unless I was prepared to wait in all day in the hope that the engineer could fit me in. This I was unable to do. My predicament was received by absolute indifference and in one case, at a high level, with blatant discourtesy.

I suggest to Miss Mortimer that "facilities" people in large industries and State bureaucracies have very little to do with political systems. They are a special kind of people who exist everywhere in the world and their natural employment is in an establishment where the administrators have come to believe that the enterprise which employs them is more important than the public whom they are supposed to serve.

Richmond, Surrey.

Britishers at rest

Sir,—How much I enjoyed your Saturday leader concerning my alleged remarks about women DJs. At the risk of spoiling a good joke I think I should point out that I did not say a female voice after midnight would cause disruption in British homes, but that the experiment had been tried in America and had failed for that reason.

Sexy sirens broadcasting after midnight have not been tried by the BBC. No doubt if they were, the reaction would be the same as that of the man who was seen to lean out of a window and shout some Continental jargon and shout into the dark: "Please be quiet. British people are trying to sleep!"—Yours faithfully, Douglas Mungedridge.

Controller, Radio 1 and 2, BBC, London W1.

Tea tasting

Sir,—This morning at 7.30 am I had my first experience of the catering facilities at the new terminal at Heathrow Airport. Only extreme fatigue and hunger allowed me to tolerate the long wait, ridiculous prices for unidentifiable sandwiches, dirty tables etc. However, my thirst was definitely quenched by the traces of lipstick on the cup and results of someone else's cigarette being stubbed out on the saucer.

I managed to keep a philosophical attitude bearing in mind that the profits of this obvious gold mine might well be keeping my rate of tax down. This attitude turned to fury on seeing that a private firm were allowed the use of unopposed facilities. Why? and why even more are they allowed to make such charges for such poor standards?—Yours faithfully, (Mrs) Joan Salter.

27 Elgin Road, London N 22.

Adult comprehensive

Sir,—It is encouraging to see the Guardian giving prominence to Christopher Price's questioning of the principle of compulsory schooling.

The case for a voluntary system is very strong, but can only be safely argued when we have a comprehensive system of adult education with the variety and flexibility to offer genuine opportunities for lifelong learning. Without such a system of provision voluntary schooling is a dangerous battle cry.

Sir,—As members of the near 100-strong student audience for a recent Late Night Line Up programme transmitted from Glasgow, we write to register our dissatisfaction with the way in which the programme was handled.

When we were invited to participate we were led to understand that what was planned was a well-ordered discussion in depth on the state of broadcasting in Scotland. What we found ourselves thrown into was a seemingly totally haphazard free-for-all without any

Let us hope that the Government committee of enquiry under Sir Lionel Russell will take us some way along this road by making crystal clear the imperative need for a massive increase in the puny funds and limited attention given to adult education.—Yours faithfully, Colin Rochester.

National Development Officer, Workers' Educational Assn., 9 Upper Berkeley Street, London, W 1.

Late night free-for-all

apparent direction or aim. As a result, though a lot of dissatisfaction manifested itself, the true causes of concern were not still less were remedies found.—Yours etc, George Byatt, Tom Buchan, James Cox, Kay Carmichael, Janey Buchan (Glasgow Council), Norman Buchan, M.P., Edward Boyd, Michael Rudan (Artists' director, Traverse Theatre), Malcolm Riskind (Edinburgh Councillor), Bill Williams, Ronald Mavor (Director Scottish Arts Council), Sam Gilmore (UCS Shop steward).

... the chicken or the egg

Sir,—Jimmy Rice (September 2), seems to have forgotten one important factor in her outright condemnation of the male sex. This, simply, is that most males have female mothers. Are these women not responsible, at least to a degree, for the mental development of their sons?

I think most people would accept that the home environment is at least as strong an influence on the individual's attitudes as outside religious and political indoctrination. While we are on the subject, I think it is women, not men, who generally are responsible for

the religious indoctrination of their children.

Does she not also realise that by adopting her present attitude she is playing right into the hands of the establishment. The sooner men/women, black/white, Christian/Muslim (Protestant/Catholic), realise that it is not sex, colour, or religion, that is responsible for their plight, but the present system, and the sooner they unite to change the system by either peaceful or revolutionary means, the better. I say, don't fight us, join us.

H. McWilliams, 3 Colchester Drive, Pinner, Middlesex.



The East German makes his spare time work. Even the dacha boom has not yet much affected the rigours of the Trade Union Holiday

Comrades in swarms

THE cover of the latest issue of "Eulenspiegel," East Germany equivalent to "Punch," shows a drawing of the Neptune Fountain in front of the Berlin Town Hall. One detail, though, is different.

The fountain is fenced off by little wooden gates with a padlock and a notice saying "Private." To the East German the message is obvious. In the past few years so many private weekend houses have sprung up round the lakes of Berlin that several local authorities have made a tidy profit out of re-zoning agricultural land.

Officially the prices for a piece of ground are low. A 99-year lease could be had for a plot suitable for a farm cottage at between 50 and 100 marks (five to ten pounds at the official exchange rate). But on top of it comes the problem of getting materials for building, and here a little black market has developed. The practice workers pilfering from public enterprises and selling stuff privately to become a standing joke here (and touched on in another cartoon in the same issue of "Eulenspiegel").

Growing privacy

At least 100,000 dachas are estimated to exist in the GDR. The growth of these private holiday homes has done nothing to dent the popularity of the Trade Union Holiday. More than 1,100,000 people a year take subsidised holidays organised by the trade unions. A man who earns the average monthly wage of 740 marks can have a 13-day holiday for 62 marks. If his wife is working she will pay a similar amount. Children pay 30 marks each.

These holidays are still far cheaper than the 300 marks they would probably have to pay if they tried to find rooms in a boarding house on the Baltic Coast. In addition rail fares are reduced by a third for Trade Union Holidays. Even if the family went with the State travel agency to hotel on the Baltic the cost would be between 300 and 400 marks all in.

Not everyone, of course, likes an atmosphere of a collective holiday, a combination of centralised social and the German character produce a heady brew. East Germans relax hard as they work. The party pooper "Nette Deutschland" has been using a discussion over several years on the formidable subject: "Y holiday—switching off or switched over?" Should you use your precious time to get away from it all or devote it to wholesome pursuits of improvement?

There is little doubt that when trade unions get their way the choice of the second, after a lengthy discussion on the price, availability, and number of different kinds of Union Holidays was sternly reminded of Union Headquarters that I had not asked any of the "content" of these days. "In our holiday homes we not just a question of eating and drinking. We aim to provide a model home. There are, in our own little home." There are, it transpires, in how to cook a good dinner, do-it-yourself carpentry, and physical exercises and gymnastics alone, holiday must be "gesund, knüppel und aktiv."

Or, as one reader put it in a letter to Saturday's "Neues Deutschland": "Many Trade Union Holidays have found reliable ways of combining a 'take-it-easy' attitude to holiday."

Holiday Polish

Three quarters of a million East Germans would rather go abroad, say so every year. A foreign holiday cost all-in between 500 and 800 marks depending on whether you go to nearby Poland or to Bulgaria, Rumania.

There is, talk too, that fewer Germans are going to Rumania because the Rumanian authorities said to be turning a blind eye to Germans trying to slip over into Rumania: this is hard to substantiate. The reason why less than half as many East Germans went to Rumania in 1969 may equally be that the Rumanians prefer to their holiday vacancies to visitors with hard currency.

Travel to Western countries for Germans is completely forbidden, whether singly or in groups. Travel in limited numbers to Hungary is allowed, but East German citizens cannot go west. Will the signing of the Berlin Agreement and the eventual recognition of the G.D.R. by the Western countries—which come in the next few years—sooner make any difference to travel position? It is asked, people this but very few thought East Germany's psychological isolation will remain for some time yet.

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Siege in the sand

PETER JENKINS
Blackpool

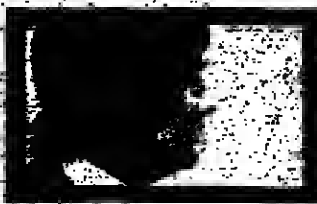
It's just like the book pictures of Kwashiorkor, exactly like the young woman doctor, as if she couldn't quite believe it. A hospital intern from Bombay, she was on her first day of eight weeks' volunteer service at a refugee camp near the East Bengal border.

Another volunteer doctor led me to a woman holding a spindly child, its fragile head jutting on the mother's shoulders. He turns over its tiny hands to show the dead white palms and nails at the child's eye. The inside of the lid too is white. "Classic," he says. "Anemia." Outside the clinic at Gohardanga other refugees, kids, healthy and bright-eyed, wait in line with small pots and dishes in their hands for the daily ration of milk and high-protein porridge. There are rows of great bowls of this high-protein stuff, looking quite revolting, yellow in colour, but actually tasting fairly good—like oatmeal.

Smaller children get a fortified milk, with soya bean oil mixed in and flavoured with chocolate powder. The 300 children in the eight camps controlled from Gohardanga are in fact pretty lucky. As well as the Indian Government, they have Social Welfare Society, a local Indian medical clinic, and a doctor. The children dying of malnutrition in these camps are not dying because there is no food, but because other ailments, usually diarrhoea, have so unbalanced their digestive systems that they can't take the food.

Sir J. Banerji, whose wife is the chairman of the society, moves through the waiting children in his striped shirt, carrying a shooting stick, virtually hosing the kids down with a stream of jokes and questions. He is the image of the decent gentleman, and the Gohardanga complex, in spite of its 20 severe malnutrition cases a month, is by Indian standards an almost ideal set-up.

The provision for children here is well above the average. Near another camp, not one of the social welfare camps, we saw two dead children in the ditch by the roadside. One was naked and the other was just a little vest. Those children had probably died on their way in, before they ever got to a camp, but as one UN official said: "Children are starving to death every day, they die quickly because of lack of centres established, and the most common guess is that perhaps 50 per cent of the about two million children under the age of 12 in the refugee population are getting extra food in the form of milk and high-protein



ANGRY confusion was in the air as the TUC's debate about its policy towards the new Industrial Relations Act. The cornered beast was lashing out wildly but not without some hilarity when it appeared that the Congress had faced both ways, voting in favour of a resolution

requiring the General Council to "immediately instruct" unions to deregister under the Act, while at the same time endorsing the General Council's previous policy which was merely to "advise" this course.

But there is no escaping that the new harder policy supersedes the old softer one, and the General Council will not be able to avoid instructing unions to carry out the policy of Congress. This means technically that unions which register—and some important ones have indicated that they are likely to—will be liable to disciplinary action under TUC rules. The culmination of the procedure is expulsion by decision at the annual Congress.

The vote was a significant

victory for the Left, and a defeat for Mr Victor Feather and the moderate majority on the General Council. It will make it more hazardous for unions to break ranks and register. It is of symbolic importance in that it underlines the unwillingness of the trade union movement to come to terms with the new regime. And it was in its way a logical result, for if the policy of non-cooperation is as determined as Mr Feather made it out to be in his closing speech (in which he was clearly anticipating defeat) it will do the General Council no harm to put its weight behind its own policy.

In practical terms, however, what seems immediately to be an exciting and defiant decision of the Congress will

probably amount to very little. The implied threat of expulsions lacks credibility: expulsions would harm the trade union movement far more than they could possibly help it, and in any case trade unionists are softies at heart and if anything too ready to accept and excuse each other's self-interested behaviour.

The vote of the Congress should be recognised for what it is, primarily an act of political protest. The trade union movement had already committed itself to a policy of non-cooperation, and now it has perpetuated and to a small degree hardened that policy. But it is still a bit like not recognising China. A refusal to register the unions cannot escape from

the unwelcome intrusion of the law into the field of industrial relations: indeed they further expose themselves to the law, including the common law, while denying themselves the rights and redresses available to registered unions under the Act.

They might be able to make an ass of the law for a while, but if the Government is mistaken in its belief that they will gradually come to work within the system, it will simply take the further step of making registration automatic and compulsory.

In short the unions can refuse to cooperate with a Conservative Government in so far and as for as long as they are prepared to pay the price of being unregistered. But they still can't wish away

the legal framework in which they have been enclosed and the fact which needs facing is that some sort of legal framework, some system of rights and obligations, is in all probability here to stay. It has been coming for a long while, and not a million votes can vote away the world outside the Opera House at Blackpool.

For although the Labour Party has undertaken to repeal the Tory Act, if the unions can hang on that long, it has been very careful to refrain from undertaking to restore the status quo. One of the beliefs inspiring the protest we saw at Blackpool yesterday is that by avoiding all contamination by the law it will be possible in the end to escape again from the law.

The TUC is still out to "kill the Bill," looking now to a Labour Government to lift the stage.

But it is doubtful if the trade union movement can long survive in a state of siege. Trade unions are very practical animals. They will start complaining about one aspect of the legislation more than another, talking cases and getting down to detail. And then they will find themselves with the Labour Party at least, considering the legislation on its merits and helping to construct a better balance of rights and obligations within the legal framework which society has the right, and probably the need, to erect around the conduct of industrial relations.



REFUGEE IN A "BAR ON EAST" CAMP. PICTURE BY MARK EDWARDS

Carry on dying

Martin Woolacott in Calcutta (Tuesday) on the plight facing Pakistani refugee camps

ables is barely adequate for adults, and quite inadequate for growing children, because it has so little protein. But it takes quite a long time for a child to die of protein deficiency. In other words, all the children will not start dying at once: they will die in batches, according to when they come over the border, their age, their condition when they came over, and the nature of any secondary ailments they may have. That is, they will die like this unless they get extra food, over and above the Government ration.

Many are already getting that extra food, as at Gohardanga. Nobody knows the exact figure, but the Indian Red Cross has some 900 supplementary feeding centres established, and the most common guess is that perhaps 50 per cent of the about two million children under the age of 12 in the refugee population are getting extra food in the form of milk and high-protein

therapy for the severely undernourished. Even on paper, there are some problems with Operation Lifeline. Some of those involved in it believe the under-five age group to be its primary target; others think that the five to eight age group is the most vulnerable. And estimates of the number of children at risk and the number currently suffering from severe malnutrition vary wildly.

But the main trouble with Lifeline is that it exists on paper. The scheme still awaits the final seal of approval from Delhi, but what is really holding it up are the floods which have cut off large areas of North Bengal. The necessary supplies of food, tentage, vehicles and equipment are in Calcutta or on their way here. According to Indian authorities, the personnel to run the centres are ready to be sent to the rest of India. But the floods have not only isolated the North Bengal camps, they have disrupted the already inadequate communications system which runs in a 1,400-mile arc from Calcutta around the borders of East Bengal, through the Silliguri gap, and down to Agartala in Burma.

Operation Lifeline is also hanging fire to some extent because of a sort of administrators' callousness. One senior official told me: "You've got to remember that malnutrition is something that is prevalent in India and Pakistan... It's a problem of developing countries." This is of course true, but one wonders whether it is the right frame of mind in which to tackle the problem.

One obvious answer to the present logistical impasse would be high-capacity transport aircraft. They were here, in the shape of American C-130s, but the Indian authorities thought the cost too high and sent them home. Then, in other cases, there is a kind of pessimism, possibly quite justified. "I don't think there is anything that can save us," one senior medical administrator told me. "The roads are all under water, and the children are already dying."

The more general view, which one must hope is correct, is that the means of leading out a major malnutrition disaster are available, and that if it goes wrong it will be because the stuff can't be got to the camps. As one UN official said: "If this does turn into a disaster, it will be because of logistics. If anybody has got any spare planes, they had better keep them standing by. If this flood water does not go down, we may need something as big as the Berlin airlift to keep us going."

Will youth dump Nixon?

Jules Witcover in Washington (Tuesday) on America's intriguing new electoral possibilities

IN VIRTUALLY every State efforts are under way among students and working youth to register voters newly enfranchised by the Twenty-sixth Amendment and to cut down a jumble of inhibiting and confusing State election laws that threaten to block their path to the ballot box.

The constitutional amendment ratified on June 30 extends the vote to an estimated 11.3 million Americans between the ages of 18 and 21. But the potential total of first-time voters is nearer 25 millions, counting all those who have reached 21 since 1968. The significance of these figures can be seen in the fact that the total vote in the 1968 Presidential election was only slightly more than 73 million and that Richard Nixon won by only 500,000 votes.

Youth, of course, may not be any more likely than any other group to vote as a block. In the past, in fact, youth as a group has voted less, individually or as a block. In 1968, only 51 per cent of eligible voters ages 21 to 24 voted, compared with 72 per cent of eligible ages 30 to 64. But the novelty of the 18-21 vote, the unprecedented move to turn it out and the particular focus on students who have displayed political activism in other areas all suggest that 1972 may be different. If so, the outcome could be very bad news for the Republican Party in general and, if he is a candidate

for re-election, for President Nixon. Early under-21 registration has favoured the Democrats, sometimes as overwhelmingly as 70 to 30 per cent.

Also, one of the major national registration efforts is an unvarnished, bi-partisan dump-Nixon drive, led by former Congressman Allard K. Lowenstein. "The man who dumped Johnson," and Congressman Paul N. McCloskey Jr., who plans to challenge Nixon in the 1972 primaries.

Because there are great imperatives in how next year's first-time voters will go, and because the youth vote can be critical, the Republican National Committee, as well as its Democratic counterpart is mobilising its youth affiliates to register the newcomers. "I'm not convinced we can't sell them on what we've done," Lyn Nofziger, deputy chairman for communications of the Republican National Committee, says. "We've clarified draft eligibility, put in the lottery, we're winding down the war and the casualties, moving toward a zero draft and an all-volunteer army, and it was a Republican President's signature on the 18-year-old vote bill."

Democrats, however, are so confident that first-time voter registration will work greatly to their benefit that in many areas they are planning non-partisan registration drives. At least five major non-partisan or bi-partisan organ-

isations are occupied trying to prove sceptics like Scammon and Wattenberg wrong. So are forces for most of the Democratic presidential aspirants (who have their own voter-registration efforts under way).

Less dramatic but more critical to the drive's success are conferences being conducted in about 20 States. Student leaders are being instructed in the nuances of political action—not only voter registration, but how to apply the new youth power at the precinct level, in party caucuses.

The largest effort without an anti-Nixon focus is being undertaken by a non-profit making foundation called the National Movement for the Student Vote, Inc., with headquarters in Washington. A carryover from the student lobby effort for the 15-year-old vote, the foundation next month will start a massive drive in 305 college towns.

Hanging over all this activity is the spectre of the American voters' performance, or rather non-performance, in 1968. There were 47 million eligible voters registered in 1968, one commentator notes. "Richard Nixon's winning total was only 31.8 million. They weren't registered so much because of apathy and indifference—it was because of the difficulty of registering. Changing that is the key."—Los Angeles Times.

MISCELLANY

Fighting thousands

WHAT PRICE the war of Robert's Bill? According to the TUC annual report, the campaign against Tory industrial relations legislation cost Congress House £220,000. The report also says that the TUC's campaign against the Bill cost £1,435,000, a figure which is nearly a million was spent on Colin Henry's opinion poll, and aims of industry paid out £200,000. All at 1969 advertising rates too. Mr Cuthbert came free on the sugar bags.

One enduring souvenir of the TUC campaign is a seventeen-minute colour film of the huge Sunday march through London, which will be shown to delegates tomorrow night. It was made by a group of film technicians calling themselves Freeprop Films. The TUC put up £300 and is now selling it to the unions at £35 a reel. Twenty-five have been sold so far. Since each print costs £25 to produce, Freeprop Films may yet report a profit.

FOR THE BEST of industrial reasons, one TUC delegate will be depleted throughout today's debates. Mr Peter Jenkins and the twenty merry men of ASTMS will forsake the Opera House in rotation to picket the Victoria Hospital in Blackpool. The union has called a two-day

Fraternising

MANOEUVRES behind the manoeuvring. Not all the distinguished foreign visitors to this week's TUC are there for the Blackpool lights and the Free Trade Union on the golden sands. Heinz Vatter, the powerful president of the DGB, the TUC's West German cousin, was careful to bring along Oskar Korten, the head of his international department.

Korten, who is in his mid forties, is one of the two front runners for the vacant general secretaryship of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (one hundred and twenty affiliated organisations in ninety-four countries with a total membership of fifty million). His rival for the £7,000-a-year job is Roger Louth of France.

The confederation's finance and general purposes committee meets in Brussels a week hence. With a little fraternal luck, it will put up a name to the executive, and the new general secretary will be announced before the ICFTU comes to London next July for its three-yearly world congress.

Of the three general secretaries in the non-Communist confederation's twenty-one years, two have been Dutch and one Belgian. The latest, Harm Buiters of Holland, is going off to the lucrative political post of Mayor of Groningen. The German applicants need no reminding that with the American giants still boycotting the ICFTU, the British TUC packs the most electoral punch.

Treble chance

LOOKS AS IF there will be three quite separate inquiries in Northern Ireland in the

Great leap

ONE OF THE little jobs A. Wedgwood Benn has to remember to do in Peking is to put in a good word for the British basketball team. After the ping-pong episode, the Chinese dropped broad, Chairman-like, hints that other national teams might be welcome. It prompted Bernard Warden, the basketball team manager, to write to Peking, offering either a home or an away fixture.

He has had a letter back, has made a couple of visits to the Chinese in London but has not actually had an answer. Wedgwood Benn has agreed to give a little push while he is there.

The team is keeping itself free, as far as it can bearing in mind its run up to the Olympics. Almost any time the Chinese care to name. Except that it will be off to the United States in February. And that is getting on for half way to China.

● A 19-YEAR-OLD CANBERRA man called Barry John Thomas was not satisfied with his name, which might be understandable—except that he has had it legally changed to Mr Z. Z is a computer operator, which might have something to do with it.

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Quarterly Money Which? gives invaluable advice on all your money matters. Produced by a staff of skilled researchers, who call upon the specialised knowledge of independent financial experts, Money Which? helps you make the most of your money; whether through saving, investing, insuring, borrowing — or paying taxes. Many of our subscribers have made savings through reading Money Which? — one received an income tax refund of £179!

Motoring Which?

Quarterly Motoring Which? magazine compares cars and accessories; gives the straight, unbiased facts about all your costly motoring items. All the cars we test get the same rugged treatment over 10,000 miles of tests. All the snags are discovered by our team of experts who test at least 5 cars each issue. Motoring Which? also examines car accessories such as oil, petrol and batteries. Motoring Which? looks at second-hand buying and selling too. One subscriber got £200 more for his car simply by taking advice given in Motoring Which?

COMING SOON

In forthcoming issues we plan to report on:

WHICH? Holidays in Spain, L.P. Records, Beer, Hi-Fi tape recorders, Dishwashers, Mattresses and Beds, Contact lenses, North Sea gas, Electric blankets, Storage heaters, Breakfast cereals.

MONEY WHICH? Getting a mortgage, Investment advice, Car insurance, Providing for School Fees, Savings: how to plan them, Tax-Saving Guide.

MOTURING WHICH? Austin Mini 1750, Renault 16 TL, Simca 1204 S, Rover 2000, Triumph 2000 Mk II. Also, Buy or Hire, and Preventing underbody rust.

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It's an invaluable guide through the complex process of buying a new house and selling an old one. All the details and legalities are explained simply and clearly. On Estate Agent's fees alone it could prove a great money saver.

Please send me my free introductory bonus straight away!

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADOLPHUS (1836 7611). Evns. 7.30. Mo. 1.30. Sat. 2.30. Sun. 1.30. **THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT** with the immortal songs of **KERN & HARRINGTON**

ALDWYCH (1836 7611). Evns. 7.30. Mo. 1.30. Sat. 2.30. Sun. 1.30. **THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT** with the immortal songs of **KERN & HARRINGTON**

AMBASSADORS (01-836 1171). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP**

APOLLO (437 2643). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **"Funnies" play in town. "I.T."**

FORGET-ME-NOT LANE by **PETER NICHOLS**

ASCROFT CROYDON (088 0291). Fri. 7.45. Sat. 7.45. Sun. 7.45. **National Youth Theatre production TWELFTH NIGHT**

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE (1836 0061). Fri. 7.45. Sat. 7.45. Sun. 7.45. **John Woodvine IAN MCKELLEN as HAMLET**

COMEDY (1836 0061). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **There's a Girl in My Soup LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY HIT OF ALL TIME**

CRITICISM (1836 0061). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **ALAN BATES in BUTLEY**

DRURY LANE (1836 0101). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **THE GREAT WALTZ**

DUCHESSE (1836 0243). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **THE DIRTY SHOW IN TOWN**

DUKE OF YORK (1836 0101). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES**

GARRICK (1836 0061). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **DO NOT START WITHOUT ME**

GLOBE (1836 0061). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **ALAN BATES as KEAN**

HAZEL (1836 0061). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES**

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THEATRES

HAYMARKET (930 9831). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **A Voyage Round My Father**

HER MAJESTY'S (193 6606). 7.30. (Mo. 7.30. Sat. 8.30. Sun. 7.30. **RIDDLE ON THE ROOF**

JEANETTE COCHRANE (343 7040). **NATIONAL YOUTH THEATRE**

GOOD LADS AT HEART

LAMOA THEATRE (01-373 7017). **THE LAST OF THE CORMORANTS**

LYRIC (137 3061). 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES**

MAY FAIR (137 3061). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **THE PHILANTHROPIST**

NEW THEATRE (836 3778). **THE NATIONAL THEATRE**

OLD SWAN (137 3061). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **THE NATIONAL THEATRE**

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PRINCE OF WALES (930 9831). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT**

QUEEN'S (137 3061). Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT**

ROUNDHOUSE (267 2564). 1ST NIGHT. Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT**

ROYAL COURT (1730 1745). Last wk. Evns. 8. Sat. 8. Mo. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. **THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT**

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HOME NEWS

Union orders Lucas strikers back after agreement at TUC

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

The executive of the engineering workers' union last night instructed the 300 maintenance engineers on strike at the Joseph Lucas factories to return to work. The decision came after talks between the firm's industrial relations director, Mr Ronald March, and AUEW executive members at TUC conference in Blackpool. The strike has threatened to close the Lucas factories in nine Birmingham factories and was posing a serious threat to the whole car industry.

The peace formula agreed in Blackpool must still be endorsed at local level and there is still no certainty that the strike will end. If it does not it is likely to have rapid and widespread repercussions in the Midlands.

Lucas, which supplies electrical components for just about every make of vehicle, has exhausted its stocks and has laid off men in its transport department. No further supplies will go out until the engineers return.

The dispute is over the men's holiday pay and a claim that they are not receiving the same money as workers in similar grades. The strike is now in its third week.

The British Leyland factory at Cowley has already been obliged to produce Marinas without Lucas windscreen wiper motors, though its overall situation was helped by a strike of its own at Longbridge, which allowed it to conserve stocks.

The company said last night that it was reviewing the situation every day and at present had no idea how quickly the effects would start. Ford said it was in much the same position, but Vauxhall's admitted a "good deal of concern" about its situation. It had built up a good stock of starter motors, headlights, generators, and other components, but was watching the situation very carefully.

Work on the new Triumph Dolomite, was again disrupted yesterday. The 1,600 workers



HMS Swiftsure, the first of a new class of nuclear submarines, taking the water at Barrow-in-Furness yesterday after being launched by Lady Pollock, wife of the First Sea Lord. A bottle of home-made apple wine was used in keeping with the tradition that British warships are named with "native" wine

Woman Teachers gun for troublemakers

BY OUR EDUCATION STAFF

The National Association of Schoolmasters may ask Parliament to provide for the permanent expulsion of trouble makers from the school system.

Mr Bernard Wakefield, assistant general secretary, said yesterday that the association might do this if a dossier, which it has just opened, revealed a serious rise in classroom violence after the raising of the school-leaving age to 16 next year.

The NAS has written to its 400 branch secretaries seeking views on local disciplinary problems which may arise with an extra 250,000 teenagers at school. Anxiety about this has been increasingly evident in the union this year. When a motion opposing the raising of the school-leaving age was carried at the NAS conference last April, one speaker said that

to investigate the allegations and the identity parade was scheduled to be held in an army barracks on Sunday.

Many Plymouth policemen were angry about the idea and although the Police Federation will not give the reason for cancellation of the parade, it is known to be seriously concerned that serving officers could be made pawns in a political row. The federation also believes that police officers are doubly vulnerable to unfair allegations which, even if later proved unfounded, could end their career.

An inquiry headed by Mr Harry Green, assistant chief constable of Dorset, was set up to investigate the allegations.

Forty policemen were on duty during a strike demonstration outside the Fine Tubes factory at Plymouth in July when nine men were arrested. Trade union officials later accused some of the police of brutality and unnecessary force.

A public inquiry is to be held into proposals for improvements to the A68 through Cumberland and the Lake District.

Private house owners at Stafford will now be able to claim compensation for damage caused to their homes by brine being pumped from under their houses.

Windows are to be fitted with safety catches in 5,500 multi-storey flats by Warley, Worcestershire, council after

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY

Pergamon loss £1M more than forecast

By CHARLES RAW

Pergamon Press lost £2,384,000 in the year ended last September 30, according to the accounts published today. The loss is just £1,010,000 more than was forecast by the board in a letter sent to shareholders just under a year ago.

The loss figure is almost entirely due to a change to a more conservative system of valuing stocks. Only those books which the Pergamon board expected to be sold after the end of the financial year are included in stocks and they are valued at cost.

Under the previous method of valuing stocks, the net realisable value of the books was determined by taking a sample from the total stocks, and estimating the number of each title that would be sold. These sales estimates were then multiplied by the amount the company expected to receive for each book sold. This was the realisable value for that title.

The results of the sample were applied to the whole stock. The effect of the change of basis was a charge of £688,000 for the group and £287,000 for Pergamon Press Inc., the 70 per cent owned US company.

Of considerably more significance, however, is that the loss for the year has been drawn up after taking credit for payments from two companies controlled by Mr Robert Maxwell's family interests. The total credit taken is £384,000, and yet only £208,000 has actually been paid.

Agreement
This money comes from an agreement between Pergamon Press and two American companies, Maxwell Scientific (MSI), controlled by Maxwell family interests, and a New York corporation called Maxwell International Microforms (MIMC).

MIMC is buying, for a total price of \$1,500,000 or £625,000, all the existing back stock of Pergamon journals and the excess printing of journals published in the 1970 calendar year. The first £208,000 of this was received on August 6.

A second £208,000 is payable before the end of this year and the final £208,000 is to be paid by instalments starting on September 30, 1972, with the last instalment being paid on April 30, 1973.

Nevertheless, £584,000 has been brought into the profit and loss account for the year to September 30 and the remaining £1,000 is to be taken into the current year's trading.

The deal with MIMC on August 6 is part of a new agreement between Mr Maxwell's American companies and Pergamon and supersedes the agreement announced on April 27 this year. (Not incidentally, April 29 as it says in the chairman's statement.)

In terms of immediate cash injection into Pergamon, the new deal is considerably less favourable. The April 27 statement by Sir d'Avigdor Goldsmid said Pergamon will receive \$1 million immediately and a further \$500,000 over the next seven years in settlement of its existing back number stock. Simultaneously with this statement it was announced that Mr Maxwell

had been appointed back to the Pergamon board. Since April, however, the Department of Trade inspectors have issued their first report condemning many of Mr Maxwell's business methods and Mr Maxwell has sued the Department.

Now he has decided that he does not want his name to go forward for re-election to the board at the annual meeting—and the chairman also reveals that the earlier deal and the payment of \$1.5 million was "subject to his re-election."

Along with its agreement to buy the back issues, MIMC has also acquired sole and exclusive rights to reprint and reproduce Pergamon journals; and it undertakes to buy "minimum annual quotas of \$250,000 (£104,000) in each of the first five years, and \$200,000 (£83,000) in each of the next 15 years."

The Pergamon accounts, however, do not give any details about Maxwell International Microforms, a new company to enter the saga, beyond saying that it is a New York corporation. A spokesman for Mr Maxwell said he believed it was a new company, or anyway one formerly dormant.

The new auditors, Cooper Brothers, drily qualify the accounts: "Audited accounts of Maxwell Scientific International Incorporated and Maxwell International Microforms Corporation have not been made available to us and we have no up-to-date information as to their financial position."

This is only one of 14 paragraphs in the Cooper Bros. report, which concludes that they are not able to report that the accounts present a "true and fair view" of the company's affairs.

Deficiencies
In particular there were "deficiencies in accounting and bookkeeping during the year," a computer master file with records relating to £940,000 of unearned income was "inadvertently erased" before the audit, Cooper Bros. have also not been able to check up on £634,000 of Pergamon debts, responsibility for whose collection is with an unnamed third party.

Nevertheless, the picture is beginning to look a bit brighter for Pergamon shareholders, even though they still cannot sell their shares on the market.

Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid has now upped his forecast for the outcome of the present year from a profit of £24,000 to one of £200,000 before tax. And for the following year, he says the board feels that "there is every reason to believe that the successful results achieved in the current financial year... will be continued into the forthcoming financial year."

CITY COMMENT
INDEX HITS RECORD
The second consecutive wave of buying swept up the London Stock Exchange yesterday. The Financial Times All-Share rose to 188.78, an all-time high while the FT Industrial Index rose 7.8 to 430.8.

Last Thursday's cut in the FT index has been 17.8 points. A firm opening Wall Street after the 7-day holiday kept the FT firm at the close.

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The full extent of the debts may not have been revealed. It was suggested by some that in addition to the £9.7 millions deficiency there were secondary loans to some subsidiary companies standing at around £65 millions. If this is so then even the trading value of Lines is about £16 millions, as implied by the board, little will be left for shareholders. But creditors might get more.

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Fuller inquiry on V & G 'deferred'

A senior civil servant said yesterday that a full examination of the Vehicle and General Insurance Company's affairs might have been deferred in May, 1967 to await new legislation.

Mr Thomas Dawson, a principal in the insurance companies department at the Department of Trade and Industry, was being cross-examined on the 22nd day of the tribunal into the collapse of the company.

Mr John Davies, QC, for the tribunal, claimed the department had made only a cursory examination of the company's 1966 accounts because V and G had been "admitted into the fold" of the British Insurance Association and because new regulations covering insurance companies were due in 1967.

Mr Dawson said that membership of the BIA would have made no difference. But on the suggestion that a fuller investigation was deferred, he said: "There may be some validity in this. It would be very much in my mind at the time that what had been sought without success from the company would, in what I thought then was the very near future, be required by statute."

Mr Dawson said there was a "tremendous contrast between the resources available to the tribunal in assessing what is now an historic situation, with the resources available to us in reaching a contemporary decision."

It had been suggested that he had dealt in a cursory way in examining V and G's accounts. But he dealt with them as fully as the knowledge and resources available at the time had made possible.

The tribunal will continue today.

VW sales up

Volkswagen sold 7,738 vehicles in the UK in August—79 per cent up on August last year and its highest ever monthly sales total, the firm said yesterday.

Half year profit leap for Combined English

A 66 per cent increase in the pre-tax profit for the six months to July 31 together with a two points increase to 7 per cent in the interim dividend are reported by Combined English Stores, the 254 store multiple specialist group.

Pre-tax profit leaped from £153,100 to £255,200 in the six months to July 31, but it is estimated that the latest result includes £60,000 from acquisitions. Moreover, net terminal losses of £60,000 on closing further stores have been written off reserves.

The efforts to re-shape the group with planned expansion into multiple specialist retailing, is clearly yielding results and the directors are confident that the profits for the whole of the current year will be a record.

Halwins pays 30pc final

Halwins, the mail order group, prospered in the 16 months to June 30 and with a final of 30 per cent the total dividend for the period is brought up to 80 per cent, which is equivalent to 80 per cent on an annual basis, against 55 per cent.

Shareholders will also get a one-for-one scrip issue. The new dividend rate is soundly based. Sales of £3,194,000 in the six months, against £1,550,000 for 12 months, brought a jump to £343,193 in the pre-tax profit, which is equal to about £260,000 for a year, against £226,000.

The group had to cope with the effects of the postal strike and but for this, the directors have no doubt that the profit for the final six months would have exceeded the previous six months. They are confident of the outlook for the current year.

3 pc interim by Thomas Hope

Thomas Hope and Sankey Hudson, the stationery manufacturers, publishers and suppliers of materials for schools, is paying a 3 per cent interim on account of the current 13 month

period, against 5 per cent for 1969-70.

The payment is due to a decision to alter the ratio of the interim and final dividends and to pay a lower rate for the interim than is anticipated for the final.

Commenting on trading, the directors report that the overall sales figure is higher than for the comparable period. They add that it is too early to predict that the increase will be maintained, but nevertheless they hope that the results for the 13 months will justify a final of 7 per cent making the same total as for the previous period.

Danish Bacon margins improve

The latest results from the Danish Bacon Company suggest that margins have improved. In spite of a slight fall from £89,941,000 to £88,046,000 in sales in the 52 weeks to August 14, the group trading profit increased from £582,000 to £766,000. After estimated depreciation and tax, the net profit increased from £236,000 to £344,000.

The interim dividend is being held at 4 per cent.

Advance Elect raises interim

The best thing about the first half results of Advance Electronics is the interim dividend which is being raised from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent. Pre-tax profit tumbled from £231,000 to £180,000 in the 28 weeks to July 3.

In their report to shareholders, the directors reveal that while the overall demand for capital equipment has increased, the emphasis has altered towards the lower margin areas of export and contract business. They add that the Filmcap subsidiary has been hit by the fall in the demand for components following the recession in the US and Europe.

Not surprisingly, the directors warn that profits will be down this year, but they believe that the decision to accelerate

the company's engineering development and marketing programmes, and the new products due shortly for release, should generate a significant recovery in 1972.

The group has just picked up an initial order worth £1.7 million for desktop computer calculators and the increased interim dividend reflects the board's profit recovery hopes.

Pakistan troubles affect Longbourne

The troubles in Pakistan will adversely affect the results of Longbourne Holdings, the tea estates group, in 1971, but meantime, the group reports sharply higher profits for the past year.

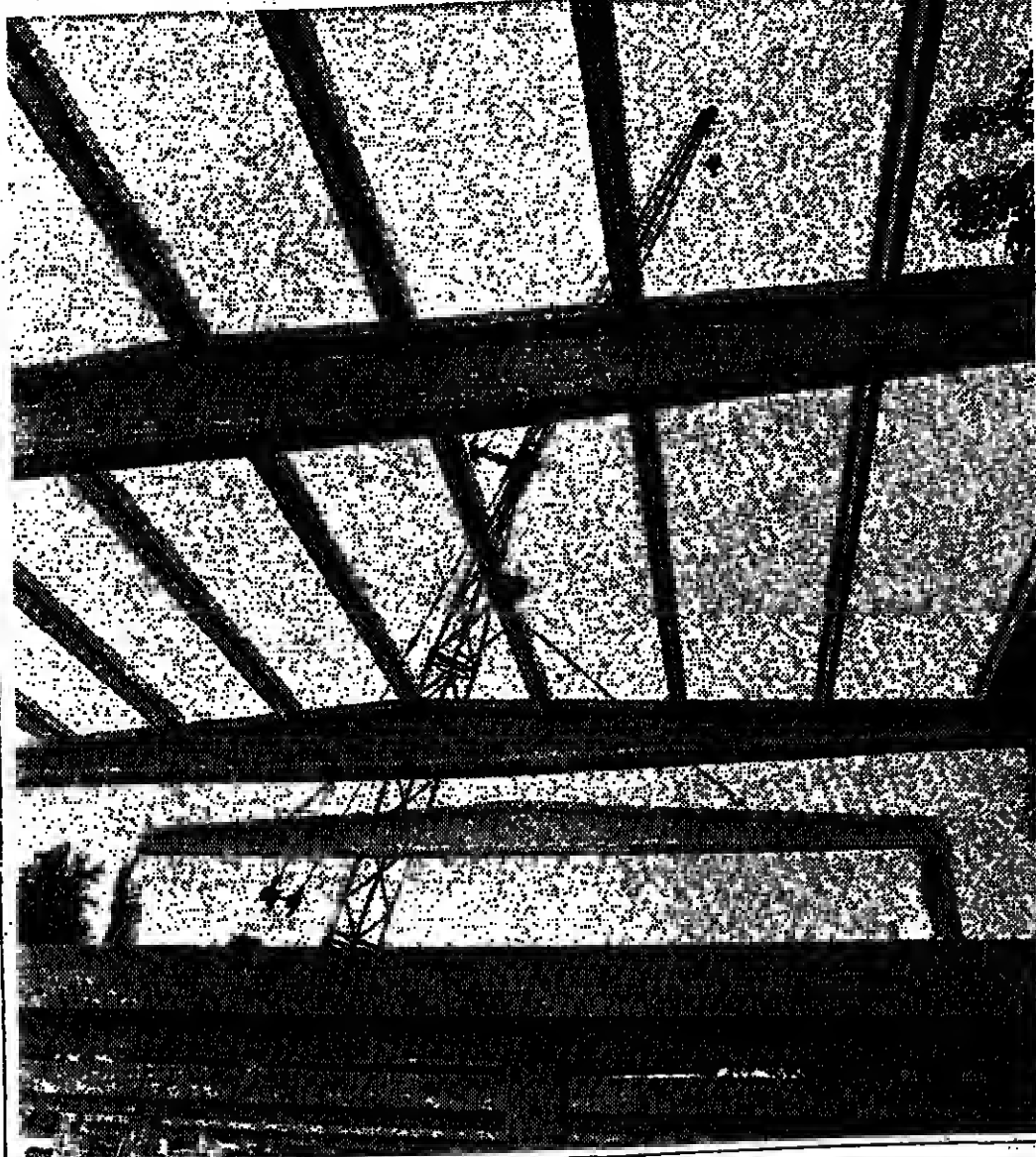
Better tea prices were helpful in 1970. In fact the profit leaped from £1,116,764 to £1,795,446 and after tax of £882,255 (£846,322) the net profit moved up from £580,442 to £813,191. With a final of 25 per cent, the total dividend for 1970 is being maintained at 30 per cent as forecast.

TDG earnings growth ends

The profits growth of Transport Development Group came to a halt in the first half of 1970. The company announced yesterday pre-tax profits of £3.98 millions for the six months to June, 1971, compared with £4.90 millions in 1970.

The 1970 figures have been adjusted for acquisitions to facilitate comparison.

Profit after tax is £2.39 millions compared with £2.5 millions last year. The board is paying an increased interim dividend of 4.25 per cent less tax, against 3.86 per cent. It cites the "deadening effect of an economy in recession and severely adverse trading conditions in central Scotland" as explanation of the set-back adding that in spite of the recent Government measures there is little evidence of an improvement in trading conditions as yet.



Work in progress on the frame of a £750,000 factory and distribution centre near Heathrow Airport-London erected in 2½ weeks by a small, highly-skilled team—cutting erection time by almost two-thirds. E. W. Tyler & Co. Ltd., of Tonbridge and Newark, undertook to erect the building for Tomo Estates in seven weeks against a £400-a-week penalty clause. The factory covers a total area of 90,000 square feet

'Relax curbs on information'

Japan called yesterday for relaxation of political and military restraints that hamper international exchanges of information in the field of nuclear technology.

Wataru Hirazumi, Minister of State and chairman of Japan's Atomic Energy Commission, told a United Nations conference in Geneva that the abolition of such restraints "would accelerate progress."

He said international cooperation should be strengthened, particularly in the field of joint research and development for fast breeder reactors.

"We have perhaps come to the stage where such huge scientific projects would require enormous financial and human resources so that it would be increasingly difficult to develop them through efforts made by individual countries, even those of the super-powers."

Mr Hirazumi estimated that by 1985 Japan's nuclear power capacity will total 60,000 megawatts, equal to 26 per cent of the nation's total electric power supply.

He welcomed offers made by nuclear powers such as the United States and France to share the produce of their uranium enrichment technology, but stressed that it is "only right and proper" that those benefiting should make a fair contribution to the costs.

Alvin M. Weinberg, director of the United States Oak Ridge National Laboratory, predicted the establishment of offshore "energy parks", consisting of many nuclear reactors side by

Agreement on sulphur

Sulphur producers in Alberta, Canada, France, Poland, and Mexico have agreed to limit the amount of sulphur that reaches the market, in an accord that has not been made public.

Companies in the United States, the world's largest sulphur producers, are at least going along with the agreement, according to some sources.

One reason for the reluctance to publicise the pact may be that the producers know that such cartel-type systems are opposed by buyers. Another reason may be that Alberta, in Canada, has essentially undertaken its own foreign affairs, a prerogative normally reserved for the government in Ottawa.

'Big rise in food prices due now'

By ANDREW DAVENPORT

Rising prices, and in particular any increase in the cost of food, probably causes more moans and complaints than any other issue of our time.

But according to a report by Birds Eye, published yesterday, in many ways the British housewife has been comparatively lucky over the past few years. But now many kinds of food are due for a substantial rise in price.

On eggs, Birds Eye says it by the end of this year the price could be a shortage "and prices higher than ever for housewife."

On fish: "Prices are likely to fall for some time come, and, relative to other major proteins, meat, poultry, are likely to move forward."

"Cod could become a real and high-priced luxury. Being to meat. Birds Eye says: 'Prices have been below world market price levels because various Government policies but this is now coming to an end.'"

Finally on bread the company estimates that entry into Common Market will push the price of a loaf by "no more than an extra 15 per cent."

The report goes on to say that in 1970 retail food prices increased by 7 per cent. But real terms, allowing for inflation, the rise was 1 per cent. However, in the 12 months the market price of meat has increased by 17 per cent while fish prices have risen 36 per cent.

Between 1960 and 1965 prices rose by 15 per cent but between 1965 and 1970 the increase was nearer 26 per cent.

Perth SE suspends Vultan

The Perth Stock Exchange Committee has suspended quotation of shares of Vultan Minerals until Vultan's shareholders the text of chairman's address delivered at the annual meeting on August 26 is made available.

The exchange said a statement sent to Australian shareholders differed materially from the address actually delivered. The chairman, Mr D. Anderson, said a copy of address actually delivered, sent to the exchange unknown to him, omission interpolations were made in printing of his address: shareholders.

UK shareholders' reports sent out with the misfound and corrected, but mail was posted before mistakes were found.

The rise and rise of the Krupp empire

By RENE ELVIN

When, shortly before his death in July, 1967, Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, last of the Krupp dynasty, called in Gunter Vogelsang, chief executive on the advice of his company manager Berthold Beitz, his giant iron and steel empire seemed on the verge of collapse. The magnitude of the crisis could not be exactly assessed, as Krupp was until then a family concern and, as such, under German law, was not compelled to publish its accounts, but it was widely mooted among those in the know that, in the two years before the crisis, it had lost between 100 and 150 million marks.

The actual losses were compounded by an even more pressing liquid cash problem. Like almost all industrial companies at that time, Krupp was short of orders for some months and Berthold Beitz had to negotiate with the USSR and other nations of the Communist bloc for the construction of plants producing heavy machinery on long credits.

In order to obtain working capital, Krupp obtained a state and bank guarantee of more than 400 million marks, while the concern was made into a public company, Fried. Krupp GmbH, with a basic capital of 500 million marks.

Vogelsang was again appointed managing director, with Berthold Beitz as chairman of the advisory board and administrator of the Krupp Stiftung (Foundation), which nominally is sole owner of the company.

Vogelsang's reputation as a financial and administrative whiz-kid had grown steadily and steeply since his early days as manager of the Schleier wharves in Hamburg, then for a time at Krupp's main office in Essen, later as chief executive of Mannesmann in Düsseldorf. Nor did he fail when entrusted with the difficult task of rescuing the ailing giant.

In order to get Krupp on a firm financial basis again, he had to eliminate its loss-making ramifications. "First of all," he said, "I had to find out how many bodies there were in the cellar." There were quite a few. The heavy manufacturing section was only turning out

some 1,700 vehicles a year and had run up losses of about 100 million marks in three years.

It was disposed of, as well as Krupp's store in Essen and the Essener Hof Hotel. So were the Koptmühl Graphite Works GmbH and two smaller companies in Bremerhaven. The Krupp coalmines were transferred into the newly formed rising resources for Group Ruhrkohle AG, which also took over the liability vested in the last scion of the Krupp dynasty, Arndt von Bohlen und Halbach who, by renouncing his inheritance, had made possible the conversion of the concern in a public company.

That clearing-out period lasted throughout Vogelsang's first year of office: it did not go without difficulties nor without friction between him and Beitz.

At the end of it the company recorded losses of 24,100,000 marks, and dismal figures prophesied that it would not be paying taxes before 1972, if then.

Instead, as Vogelsang was able to announce at the company's recent general meeting, the profit for 1970 was 110,000,000 marks on a healthy turnover of 7,190 million marks, and taxes paid rose from 59,000,000 marks in 1968 to 131,000,000 in 1970. Five million marks were transferred to the foundation, whereas, in the two previous years, it had to be content with the statutory minimum of two million marks.

Liquid resources for reinvestment remain something of a problem: in 1970, the firm was only able to provide 732 million marks towards its investments—an unusually small percentage even in a branch of German industry which has not often a large surplus of capital for reinvestment.

Nevertheless, the upturn of the company's outlook, under Vogelsang, has been sufficiently spectacular to give rise to rumours that the crisis of 1966-67 was deliberately or dramatised in order to obtain State assistance at a time when unemployment was rising and when nobody wanted Krupp to

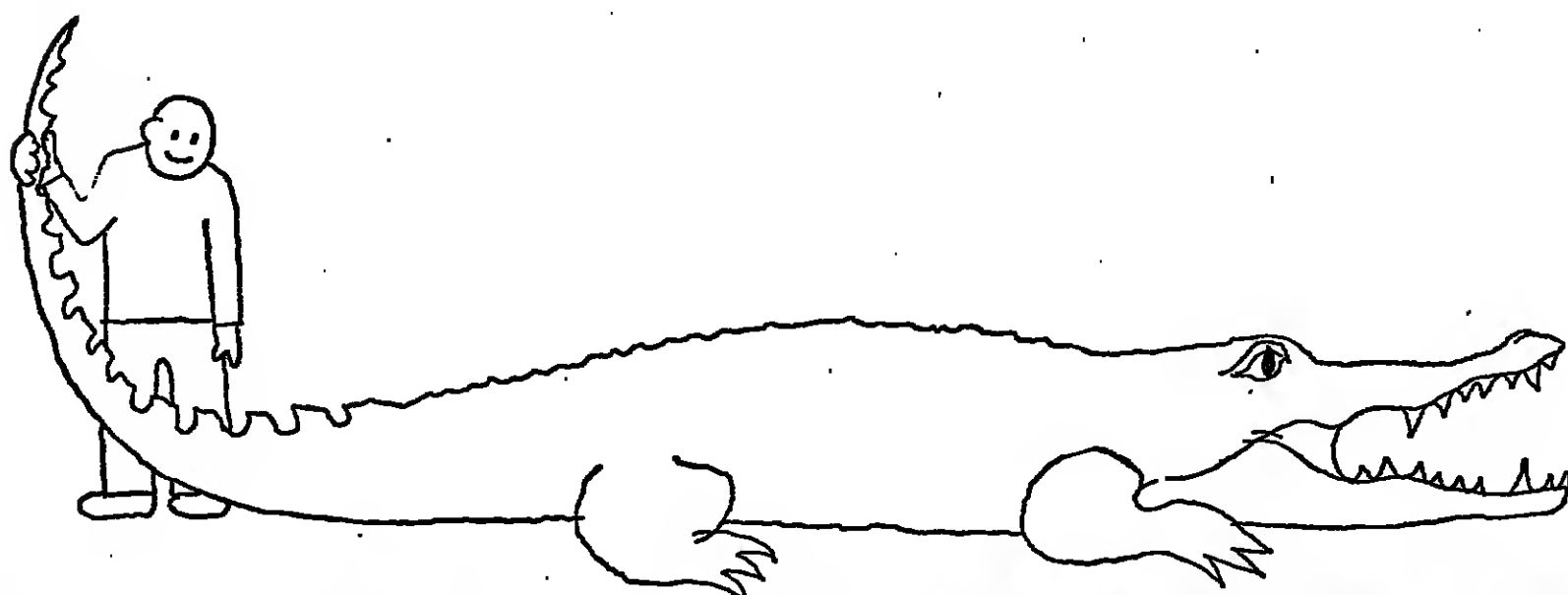
collapse, throwing 100,000 men out of work.

That thesis is supported by the fact that only about 400 million marks guaranteed by the Government were used, while the term debts were reduced 500 million to 200 million marks. Those who uphold the theory also point to the history of Krupp's crises, each time have seen the rise and higher and stronger before.

There was one only 15 after it was founded, as first Friedrich Krupp left of 10,000 reichsthalers death in 1826. Thirty years his son Alfred had to be of 250,000 thalers, a company: they did not a dividend until the 1870s, then, in 1874, the world mortgaged for 30 million. The world economic or early 1930s hit the hard: only about one half workers still had jobs, as they were working only days a week. In 1932, many losses were 30,000,000 marks.

By rights, it should have collapsed after the Second War, when the Nuremberg Tribunal sentenced Krupp to twelve years imprisonment and to the confiscation of his property. Instead, released after six years, American High Commissioner John McCloy set aside the Tribunal's sentence as Krupp's property was confiscated and the iron and steel industry was carried out by a buyer was found who demanded for the Krupp offered for sale.

And so Krupp rode a time when the boom German economy showed signs of slackening, a condemned-but-apparently-trustworthy concern symbolised the interlocking of its trademark is forged at increasing speed as "Vogelsang" in German "birdsong": Gunter of has something to crow



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Ford may choke US protests

An experimental car developed by Ford in the USA is expected to be on the verge of proving that it can meet the extremely stringent car exhaust standards set by the US Government for 1976.

The standards were set amid considerable protest from the motor industry, which said that they were impossible to meet. So the news of the car's development has been seized on by the US Environmental Protection Agency as evidence that manufacturers were crying foul.

But it is in fact trying to play down the significance of the accomplishment, which it says is a result of continuing the development of a car which was regarded as the most difficult to develop because of the pollution control problems.

On the other hand, the car is being used as a publicity stunt to show that Ford is not only a leading car manufacturer but also a leading technology company.

Finally, the car is being used to show that Ford is not only a leading car manufacturer but also a leading technology company.



The 1975 hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide limits. EPA has set these at 0.41 grams per mile and 3.4 grams per mile, respectively.

Until a few weeks ago nitrogen oxide levels in the new engine's exhaust were about 25 per cent to 100 per cent above the established 1976 ceiling of 0.4 grams per mile.

Then, following certain design changes that included improved fuel metering and exhaust gas recirculation emissions tests—conducted by Ford in accordance with US Government procedures—it was indicated that the revisions reduced the engine's nitrogen oxides levels to the ceiling figure.

Last week, the company turned one of its prototype engines over to an EPA mobile source pollution laboratory for official confirmation of its findings. The agency will not release the results until the testing is completed, and the data fully evaluated, a spokesman said.

But one agency air pollution official disclosed that testing thus far had shown nitrogen oxides from the engine so slightly above the 1976 limit as to be statistically insignificant.

Car company executives have argued that Congress, by setting the deadlines, expected too much. As a concession to the industry, the 1970 law permits the EPA administrator to grant a one-year extension of both the 1975 and 1976 emission ceilings, if he determines that the prescribed limits are not technologically feasible.

The earliest that manufacturers can request an extension of the 1975 deadline for hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide is January 1, 1972, and for the nitrogen oxides deadline January 1, 1973. Granting such a request probably would bring accusations from environmental groups that the EPA chief, Mr. Ruckelshaus, or any successor, was being soft on the car makers.

With Ford apparently on its way to solving the emissions problem, the issue of technological feasibility is ended, one aide of Mr. Ruckelshaus said.

Commercial production of a stratified charge engine probably could not be achieved in time for the 1976 models, but granting an extension with a clear solution in sight would present a smaller problem, the aide added.

Earlier this year, EPA reported to Congress that it was "moderately optimistic" about the ability of auto makers to meet the US Government's vehicle emission standards for 1975, controlling nitrogen oxides would require a technological breakthrough, the same report said, but the agency said it was "hopeful" such a breakthrough could be accomplished.

To what extent Ford might profit from ultimate success with the new engine appears difficult to determine. The engine is described in a patent that Ford obtained in 1960. But its basic features, direct fuel injection into the cylinders, eliminating the need for a carburettor, and extra-long spark plugs, have undergone general development over the past 50 years by a variety of researchers.

The US Army's interest in the stratified charge engine dates back about 10 years when the Tank Command initiated a programme to develop a deep engine capable of running on a variety of fuels, including kerosene and diesel oil, as well as one that would give better mileage than current engines. Ford, as one of several contractors, joined the programme in 1967

petrol. Leaded gasoline would destroy the platinum catalyst.

Ernest N. Petrick, chief scientist of the US Army Tank Command laboratories, said that while all the proco's fuel economies had been traded off for low emissions, the jeep engines adapted by Ford get about the same mileage as ordinary jeep engines and perform about as well.

If these characteristics could be retained in a commercial proco engine, they would represent a considerable saving for US car owners, who now face higher outlays for fuel, on the basis of current expectations that low-emission internal combustion engines will be less efficient.

Mr. Petrick estimates that the stratified charge engine developed by Ford will cost about a third more than the approximately \$450 on engine that the army pays for regular jeep engines. This compares with the industry prediction that meeting the 1975 standards will add \$80 to \$600 to individual car costs.

One major uncertainty for Ford is whether proco concepts now incorporated in a four-cylinder, 72-horsepower jeep engine can work as well on larger engines more typical of commercial auto production.

Potential

Mr. Jensen, the Ford car emissions chief, said the company recently adapted the proco design to two standard V8 engines, "to see if it has potential." Cars powered by the engines are being driven over a test route.

Even the experimental jeep engines have been far from trouble-free. Their spark plugs wear out at a high rate, valve wear also has been troublesome and it has been difficult to achieve the low nitrogen oxides level on a consistent basis, Mr. Jensen said.

Moreover, the problems perhaps will get worse as the engines add mileage; currently the EPA tests, has less than 10,000 miles of operating history.

Summarising Ford's own opinion of its proco work to date, Mr. Jensen said: "You sure can't bet on this as the viable solution to meeting the US Government emission standards."

Hurt Schorr

Origin mark protest

Fourteen trade associations and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers is also protesting the need to mark the origin of imports.

The protest is being held in London, and the protesters are demanding that the government should not allow imports of goods from countries that do not have a system of origin marking.

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Sales jump of 25 pc puts Crofields ahead of target

It looks as though Crofields and Calthrop, the animal feeds manufacturer which also operates cooked chicken shops, will beat the board's profit forecasts.

Already it is clear that shareholders can look forward to a four-point rise in their dividend this year. The interim is being raised from 2 pence to 3 pence and the board expects to pay a final of 5 pence making 8 pence, against 4 pence last year.

A first-half increase of nearly 25 per cent to £9.7 million in sales produced a £100,000 jump to £103,000 in pre-tax profit. This means that the group has already earned more than 80 per cent of the pre-tax profit of £127,000 made in the whole of 1970-1.

A pre-tax profit of £150,000 for the first half was forecast by the chairman in his annual review. He now reports that the number of barbecued chickens sold has risen from 57 to 61 during the six months and he is confident that the forecast of a pre-tax profit of £350,000 for the whole of the current year will be achieved.

Lending record in sight

Building societies expect to lend £2,500 million this year, about 600,000 home loans—both records.

In 1970, the societies advanced £1,986 million on 540,000 home loans, according to the Building Societies Year Book, published yesterday. It says that savings with building societies are continuing to mount steadily.

In 1970, new savings, including interest credited, totalled £2,337 million, and withdrawals were £1,875 million, leaving net receipts of £1,462 million.

"But even these figures seem certain to be surpassed in 1971, when net receipts of at least £1,700 million are expected, the year book says.

It adds that in addition, repayments by borrowers available for relending totalled £494 million in 1970 and are expected to exceed £1,000 million in 1971.

Total assets of the building society movement in 1970 reached £10,559 million and by the end of 1971 will exceed £12,000 million. Rapidly rising house prices absorbed part of the increased savings.

The effect of this could be seen in the increased average mortgage which was nearly £3,000 in 1970, £3,540 in 1970, and £3,950 in the first half of this year.

The decline in the number of societies continued since 1960 the number has fallen from 725 to 481.

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENTS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

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- Record profits of £1,538,267, an increase of 51% over the previous year's £1,020,275.
- A final dividend of 75% has been approved, making 100% for the year (1970-65%).
- £500,000 of retained profits have been capitalised to be issued to shareholders as one fully paid ordinary 10p share for each ordinary 10p share held.
- Shires have been acquired in South Manchester and Sheffield, to strengthen further our position in these areas. Operations are well under way in Belfast and Glasgow and legal completions from these areas are now contributing to profits.
- Our forward sales position is now stronger than ever before representing turnover in excess of £6,000,000, backed up by continuity provided by a land bank consisting of control of 15,000 plots. This is sufficient for the next 3½ years allowing for anticipated expansion.
- Current trading conditions are excellent. Profits for the year to 31 March 1972 will not be less than £2,000,000.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Elizabethan House, 85 Princes Street, Blackburn, Lancs. BB2 6BE.

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HOME NEWS

Labour must 'agree to disagree'

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

An appeal to the Labour Party to make "a tolerant agreement to disagree" on the acceptability of the terms of entry into the EEC was made by Mr George Thomson, the European negotiator in the Wilson Government, when he spoke for the Labour Committee for Europe at Bilton last night.

Mr Thomson welcomed the fact that the background document on the EEC, published by Labour headquarters on Sunday, made it clear that Labour's national executive was neither anti-Common Market nor anti-Europe.

This was a satisfactory and sensible basis on which to preserve the essential unity of the party. "It means that the principle of Britain's joining the EEC is preserved," he said. "The area of argument is therefore confined to the terms of entry on which it had always been clear that sincerely held differences of view would be inevitable."

"If there can now be a tolerant agreement to disagree on the acceptability of the terms, the Labour Party will be able to concentrate its united efforts on shortening the life of this disastrous and divisive Tory Government," he said.

Mr Thomson said he had always made it clear that for Britain to enter the EEC at this late stage was bound to involve substantial cost. The main case for finding the terms unacceptable was that the balance of payments burden would be too heavy.

Britain's entry into the Common Market could hamper development in regions by creating an industrial "golden triangle" based on Birmingham, London, Paris, and the Ruhr, Mr Allan Stewart, an economic planner said yesterday. He told a town and country planning summit school at Southampton University that a well developed, coherent regional policy should be established at Common Market level to prevent this.

Mr Stewart, head of the Regional Development Department of the Confederation of British Industry's economic directorate, said the Market's policy must provide the broad framework within which member States could develop their own regional policies. Areas of Britain which the Government might not be considered so in a European context too.

In the long term, Common Market entry might limit freedom to manipulate the assistance given to different regions. "Entry into the Common Market adds a major complication to an already complex subject," he added.

Girl football fan fined £75

Margaret Anne Bernadette Elliott, aged 17, of Wyland Road, Gorton, Manchester, a football supporter who punched a schoolgirl on the neck and face, was fined £75 by magistrates at Leicester yesterday. It was said that Deborah Pick, aged 13, was walking with friends in a Leicester street when a gang of girls, including Elliott, asked: "Which team do you support?" When she replied, "Leicester," she was punched by Elliott who was with her for the match against Manchester City.

Labour's man for Leek

Mr Roy Roeback, a former Labour MP for Harrow East, has been selected prospective parliamentary candidate for Leek, Staffordshire. Leek was won by the Conservatives in 1970 for only the second time since 1918.

Mr David Ennals, former Minister of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, is seeking selection as a prospective Labour candidate for the Cannock constituency in Staffordshire. Mr Ennals is the former MP for Dover.

Bridge Unsupported aces

By RIKI MARKUS

In the world championship final between France and the U.S. Boulanger for France played the hand below from the North position in 3NT. The holder of this type of hand, whose strength consists only of unsupported aces, should always try to avoid becoming declarer in no-trumps. Although I like to play the dummy as often as the next man, I would not open 1NT on D-A-x-x. West tried a low heart, declarer ducked in dummy, East won with the king and continued with hearts, won by declarer's queen. The other three hands (discarding diamonds) followed by the king of spades and a spade to the ace. Declarer oozed cashed the ace spade to his dummy, led a spade to his fourth spade to West's jack. West now had to give him a diamond trick.

You will see that Mr Eisenberg played the hand very thoughtfully. It must have seemed to him that West had difficulties in leading, as both times when he was on lead he chose a short suit and his discard had been a diamond (on the club). Therefore he seemed marked with D-A-Q or A-x and four spades, possibly but not certainly headed by the jack, which might otherwise have dropped doubleton from East.

IF YOU HAVE never been to the Lebanon, don't miss the opportunity to combine high-class bridge with a perfect holiday at the Beirut Bridge Festival, September 18-20. The programme includes the following tournaments: Individual September 18-20. Pairs September 21-22 and 24-25. Teams of Four September 27-28. Events are held at the Phoenix Hotel and the Casino du Liban. Special terms are offered by the hotels and Middle Eastern Airlines.

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CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

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There is a standard charge of 0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

AK EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

AUSTIN LONDON BIRMINGHAM MANCHESTER GLASGOW
KNIGHT 01-437 9281 021-454 7351 061-226 1486 041-246 5171

Applicants should write direct to the address stated in the appropriate advertisement.

CHILD GUIDANCE

ASSISTANTS TO EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS
CITY OF LEICESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE AND
CHILD GUIDANCE UNIT
Salary: Within scale A/P 3/4-7/5.55-£1,199 (temporarily reduced to £1,099). Applications are invited for three posts of Assistant to Educational Psychologist and Child Guidance Unit. The successful candidates will be responsible for the provision of psychological services to schools and for the provision of child guidance services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Educational Psychologist and the Child Guidance Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Educational Psychologist and the Child Guidance Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Educational Psychologist and the Child Guidance Unit.

ADMINISTRATION

CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
SCIENCE ADVISER
Butler qualified and experienced in the field of science education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of science education services to schools and for the provision of science education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Science Adviser and the Science Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Science Adviser and the Science Education Unit.

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

LECTURER IN ENGLISH
(Salary Scale: £1,690 to £2,521) (11 to £2,521)
WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL
BINGLEY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Required January 1972. A suitably qualified candidate for the post of Lecturer in English to Bingley College of Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of English education services to schools and for the provision of English education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Lecturer in English and the English Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Lecturer in English and the English Education Unit.

COLLEGES OF TECHNOLOGY

LECTURER IN LABOUR RELATIONS
FLINTSHIRE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS STUDIES
Required from 2nd January 1972. To take part in the recruitment of a Lecturer in Labour Relations to the Department of Commerce and Business Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Labour Relations education services to schools and for the provision of Labour Relations education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Lecturer in Labour Relations and the Labour Relations Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Lecturer in Labour Relations and the Labour Relations Education Unit.

TECHNICAL COLLEGES

ECONOMIST
SPECIAL CENTRE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING
Required January 1972. A suitably qualified candidate for the post of Economist to the Special Centre for Higher Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Economics education services to schools and for the provision of Economics education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Economist and the Economics Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Economist and the Economics Education Unit.

SECONDARY

PART-TIME TEACHER
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
CECIL AVENUE, SALE, CHESHIRE
Required January 1972. A suitably qualified candidate for the post of Part-time Teacher to Cecil Avenue, Sale, Cheshire. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Secondary education services to schools and for the provision of Secondary education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Part-time Teacher and the Secondary Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Part-time Teacher and the Secondary Education Unit.

Principalship of St. Martin's School of Art

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of St. Martin's School of Art which will become vacant when Mr. E. J. Moss, R.B.A., R.O.I., A.R.C.A., retires on 31 August, 1972. Under the terms of the Burnham (Further Education) Report (which is at present under review) the school is in Group 7 for the purpose of determining the Principal's salary, giving a salary scale of £4,092 to £10,635 (5) to £4,360 plus London allowance of £118. This post was previously advertised during the weeks ending 2 May and 25 June and all applications will be considered together. Further information and application forms (TO BE RETURNED BY 30 SEPTEMBER, 1971) may be obtained from the Education Officer (HE4), Inner London Education Authority, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

ABERDEEN ROBERT GORDON'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

GRAY'S SCHOOL OF ART HEAD

(£4,650 under review)
This post will fall vacant upon the retirement of Mr. Ian Fleming RSA, RSW, DA

Details and forms of application from the Director, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Schoolhill, Aberdeen AB9 1FR.

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

DISTRICT INSPECTOR

14 POSTS
With special responsibilities in the following areas:
(a) Infant Education
(b) Junior Education
(c) Science
(d) Social Studies
Salary £2,844/£3,285 (under review). Assistance with removal expenses, casual car user's allowance. Appointments in January, 1972. Application forms and full particulars from:
CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER (E)
Education Offices, Crown Sq. Manchester, M60 3BB
Closing date: 20th September, 1971.

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENT OF VICE PRINCIPAL

Applications are invited for the newly created full-time post of Vice Principal. The successful candidate will be expected to commence duties from 1st January 1972 or as soon as possible thereafter.
Present salary scale: (1969 Burnham Group 7) £3,284-£5,544
Further details and application forms from The Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, Crown Sq. Manchester, M60 3BB, quoting reference FE/65
Applications should be returned by the 24th September 1971

City of Manchester Education Committee

FE42 MANCHESTER PRISON

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of

TEACHER AT MANCHESTER PRISON

The successful candidate will be primarily concerned with the general education of adult prisoners, up to and including G.C.E. 'A' Level standard in Mathematics will become a member of a team of five teachers at the prison and will be responsible for the provision of education services to prisoners. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of education services to prisoners. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Teacher and the Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Teacher and the Education Unit.

SCHOOLS COUNCIL

Central Examinations Research and Development Unit - CERDU

Applications are invited for the post of **EDUCATIONAL ADVISER** to work in CERDU on the Arts side.

Candidates should have recent experience in modern examination methods and an interest in planning feasibility and development studies.

The post will be based in London, tenable for two or three years, and available as soon as possible. Salary according to qualifications, age and experience, within the range £2,500-£3,500. Secondment from present post possible.

Further details and application forms are available from Miss Ann George, Schools Council, 160 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6LL. Telephone: 01-580 0352 Ext. 16 (quote Ref. ED.04). Closing date for receipt of applications is Friday, 24th September, 1971.

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DEPUTY PRINCIPAL CAREERS OFFICER

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced careers officers, men or women. The duties of the post include work with young people on career supervision and staff training.
Salary scale: Senior Officers Grade (£2,283-£2,766).
Starting point related to candidate's qualifications and experience. Assistance with removal expenses. Casual car user's allowance. Further details and application forms from: Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, Crown Sq. Manchester M60 3BB. Closing date: 20th September, 1971.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

Leicestershire

LOUGHBOROUGH COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Department of Science
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Science education services to schools and for the provision of Science education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Lecturer in Science and the Science Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Lecturer in Science and the Science Education Unit.

Oldham

RICHMOND INFANT SCHOOL
DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER
Required for January 1972. A suitably qualified candidate for the post of Deputy Head Teacher to Richmond Infant School. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Infant education services to schools and for the provision of Infant education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Deputy Head Teacher and the Infant Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Deputy Head Teacher and the Infant Education Unit.

Oldham

ST. RUGHS C.E. JUNIOR SCHOOL
TEACHER FOR SENIOR INFANTS
Required for January 1972. A suitably qualified candidate for the post of Teacher for Senior Infants to St. Rughs C.E. Junior School. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Senior Infant education services to schools and for the provision of Senior Infant education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Teacher for Senior Infants and the Senior Infant Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Teacher for Senior Infants and the Senior Infant Education Unit.

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UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS-NIGERIA

Applications are invited for post of

REGISTRAR

Candidates must possess a good Honours Degree and several years' post-qualification administrative or professional experience. Considerable experience in the management of a large institution will be an advantage. The duties of the Registrar will be to manage the University's records and to provide information to the University's staff and students. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Registrar services to the University. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Registrar and the Registrar Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Registrar and the Registrar Unit.

University of Bristol

SAFETY OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Safety Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Safety services to the University. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Safety Officer and the Safety Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Safety Officer and the Safety Unit.

University of Cape Town

SENIOR LECTURERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS SCIENCE

Applications are invited for two posts of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Business Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Business Science education services to schools and for the provision of Business Science education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Senior Lecturer and the Business Science Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Senior Lecturer and the Business Science Education Unit.

Massey University

Palmerston North, New Zealand

SENIOR LECTURER, LECTURER OR JUNIOR LECTURER IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer, Lecturer or Junior Lecturer in Financial Management. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Financial Management education services to schools and for the provision of Financial Management education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Senior Lecturer, Lecturer or Junior Lecturer and the Financial Management Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Senior Lecturer, Lecturer or Junior Lecturer and the Financial Management Education Unit.

Massey University

Palmerston North, New Zealand

CHAIR OF MARKETING

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Marketing. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Marketing education services to schools and for the provision of Marketing education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Chair of Marketing and the Marketing Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Chair of Marketing and the Marketing Education Unit.

University of Edinburgh

MASSON CHAIR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Applications are invited for the post of Masson Chair of English Literature. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of English Literature education services to schools and for the provision of English Literature education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Masson Chair of English Literature and the English Literature Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Masson Chair of English Literature and the English Literature Education Unit.

University of Leicester

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

Applications are invited for the post of Student Health Service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Student Health Service education services to schools and for the provision of Student Health Service education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Student Health Service and the Student Health Service Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Student Health Service and the Student Health Service Education Unit.

University of London

READERSHIP IN CIVIL ENGINEERING AT KING'S COLLEGE

The Senate hereby appoints for the post of Readership in Civil Engineering at King's College. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Civil Engineering education services to schools and for the provision of Civil Engineering education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Readership in Civil Engineering and the Civil Engineering Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Readership in Civil Engineering and the Civil Engineering Education Unit.

Queen Mary College

(University of London)

LIBRARY ASSISTANT

A salary scale of £1,800 to £2,500. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of Library Assistant education services to schools and for the provision of Library Assistant education services. They will be required to work in conjunction with the Library Assistant and the Library Assistant Education Unit. The successful candidates will be required to work in conjunction with the Library Assistant and the Library Assistant Education Unit.

Boycott to stay on inquiry into brutality claims

By SIMON WINCHESTER

The announcement in Belfast yesterday that lawyers would be able to represent those giving evidence to the inquiry considering allegations of brutality towards the detainees has brought a hostile response from the great majority of those bringing the allegations.

The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, which claims to speak for the majority of the 330 people originally arrested in the military operation on August 9, the inquiry's work virtually pointless.

The statement issued by the inquiry yesterday said that fresh letters of invitation had been sent to each of the people arrested on August 19. But an earlier letter sent by the team was ignored and there had been some suggestions that in the Crumlin Road gaol they may have been ceremonially humiliated by detainees.

Meanwhile relatives and friends of those still held in the prison and on board the prison ship HMS Maidstone are still waiting to hear news of some possible release which it is thought may be imminent. Although there is no provision in the Special Powers Act for any time limit for the detention of suspects (talk of a 28-day maximum period of detention was, it has turned out, no more than a rumour) it is felt that the Prime Minister may take the formal step of issuing "internment orders" this week.

Those who are not issued with the internment orders will presumably be released, probably without having to sign any pledge to behave, and probably without any police charges being levelled against them. The final list of the names of those who will be chosen from

among the 250 still detained to be indefinitely interned has not been completed. It is understood. One Belfast newspaper speculated yesterday that as many as 80 of the detainees may be released this week. But sources close to the Government put the figure considerably lower than that: a suggestion which is in line with the army's view, expressed three weeks ago, that the great majority of those detained would eventually be interned.

Dock workers in Belfast went on strike yesterday as part of the continuing civil disobedience campaign in protest at the internment policy. And the other legacy of August 9, the intimidation of innocent people, continues with depressing results reported nearly every day.

Yesterday four Protestant families in a housing estate at Derrybeg, near the border town of Newry, said that they were moving out even though Catholic neighbours had offered to protect them against threats from the IRA. Catholic vigilantes guarded their homes last night after anonymous letters, allegedly from the Provisional IRA, had been sent to the four families. But yesterday one of the residents said he and his colleagues are leaving.

Heath's Irish peace plans in difficulty

Continued from page one

importance to the offer of "a permanent and guaranteed" role which is intended to remove the apprehensions of those who may fear that changes agreed now might be upset by some later government in Northern Ireland. Whitehall also assumes that the choice of a British Minister to preside over any talks that may be held will lessen tensions.

No place for any talks has yet been fixed, but it is more likely to be London than Belfast. Nor is any possible agenda settled, except that it might be expected to include the question of proportional representation — for elections, not for settling the composition of a government.

To reassure Protestant opinion in Northern Ireland, the Home Office said that political progress in Northern Ireland would be hindered so long as violence and intimidat-

tion continued: and the purpose of internment, and of the army's measures which are directed at violence from whatever quarter, is to restore to Northern Ireland the necessary degree of stability for further political advance. The border is not at issue, nor is the constitutional position of Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom and, within this framework, the principle of a democratically elected assembly based on universal adult suffrage.

But the reform programme which has been and continues to be carried through, and to which both the Northern Ireland Government and the UK Government are fully committed, together with increased opportunities for participation by representatives of the minority in the lines suggested in Mr Faulkner's recent initiative, have pointed the way forward, the statement adds.

But Whitehall and Stormont

believe that not everyone in Northern Ireland has yet felt the effect of the reforms, or is convinced that they will stay: hence the latest move. Whether continuing fear of terrorism will prevent some representatives of the minority from agreeing to talk on the conditions proposed, remains to be seen: the British Government professes not to see how anyone who is opposed to violence could object to the terms proposed for the talks.

Mr Lynch and Mr Heath seem principally to have found precisely how they differ in their attitudes to Northern Ireland. They did this, it is said, in good temper throughout, and Mr Heath took a step towards the Republican Government which no other British Prime Minister is thought to have done: he offered to keep Dublin informed of action proposed in Northern Ireland, and to study any comment from Dublin. The two Prime Ministers also agreed to meet later in the year — no date has been fixed — or whenever a meeting seemed necessary.

Although there were occasional references to the EEC during the talks, most of the time was spent in discussion over the status of the Republic as Government in the Ulster issue. The British Government interprets Mr Lynch's insistence on his right to take part in "reform" talks as implying that he does not recognise Mr Faulkner as the Minister of Northern Ireland.

Mr Lynch apparently regards Mr Faulkner only as a party leader in a part of Ireland. Mr Heath, of course, could not accept this assessment: Mr Faulkner is a head of an elected government, and successive British Governments since Mr Attlee's time have pledged themselves to permit no constitutional change in Northern Ireland — part of the United Kingdom, without the consent of the people of Northern Ireland. The question of a United Nations border force was not discussed.

Mr Lynch insists

Continued from page one

no fear of being dislodged could not be a good government, and that has turned out to be the case.

Then, having made the case for unification, Mr Lynch went on in another apparent contradiction to suggest the restructuring of the Stormont Government along the communal lines of, say, Switzerland, Lebanon, or Belgium.

Mr Lynch said he has told Mr Heath that his Government was doing all it could to control the IRA within the Republic, within the limits of its resources, but he added that there was no terrorism in the Republic, and pointed out that the proportion of gun licences per head of population was, in Ulster, four times that of the figure in the Republic, not counting illegal weapons.

Mr Lynch later met Mr Wilson before flying to Dublin. He and Mr Heath have agreed to meet again this year.

Prank clue to death

From DEREK BROWN in Londonderry

A macabre children's game could have caused the death of Annette McGavigan, aged 14, in Londonderry on Monday night. The girl, who was returning home from a visit to the swimming baths, was shot in the head while watching a riot in Eglinton Place, on the fringe of the Bogside, a few hundred yards from her home.

The army said she was caught in crossfire during a gun battle with snipers, but although the soldiers were aiming at the gunmen, the girl could have been hit by an army ricochet.

The local people told a different story yesterday. They said the army fired first, after the soldiers panicked when they thought they heard shots. What they really heard, according to several eye witnesses, was a couple of loud reports from planks hitting the ground.

Apparently plank-springing — a variation of the common classroom prank of twanging a ruler on a desk top — is a popular new game among young Bogsideers: again specifically designed to alarm soldiers with mock gunfire.

The children lay a springy plank on hard level ground. One child stands on one end, and another lifts the free end and lets go, and the plank slaps down with a loud bang.

"Children round here have been playing the game for months," said one man. "The soldiers panicked and just fired down the street at the crowd. There must have been 300 people in the street."

Residents pointed out four widely spaced bullet marks in the walls on both sides of Eglinton Place, including one near the spot where Annette was struck. They were convinced that the soldiers, who were sheltering behind a wall about 150 yards away, had fired haphazardly.

Evidently, the soldiers had good reason to be nervous, even before they heard "shots". They were facing a large, hostile crowd at close range. There had been a good deal of throwing and at least two bombs were thrown before any shots were fired. An experienced reporter who was near the troops said there was definitely some shooting at the soldiers before they returned fire.

'Terribly concerned'
Last night Lieutenant Colonel Peter Welsh, commanding officer of the Second Battalion, Royal Green Jackets, whose men were concerned in the incident, said that the army was terribly concerned about the girl's death.

As I see it, the girl could have been hit in one of two ways — by a gunman's bullet or the possibility of a ricochet from one of our bullets," he said. He said the soldiers did not fire first. "They only fired at gunmen who were actually firing at them and had weapons in their hands."

He said a gunman had come out from behind a building and had fired two rounds at his troops. "The man had a weapon in his hands and was seen firing it. Fire was returned at him and we are confident he was hit twice. We know he was hit but we have not seen or heard of him since."

Further shots were fired at troops by another gunman and fire was returned again. At neither time was anyone else in the line of fire when soldiers shot at the gunman. The colonel added he had interviewed all his men who were at the scene of the battle. There were about 10 to 15 men in the area.

The investigation promised by the army does not impress the Bogside people. The army will question its own men, but they are unlikely to penetrate the suspicion of eyewitnesses on the other side.

At least 40 shots were fired in Londonderry up to tea-time yesterday. Most were fired at army observation posts in the Creggan and Bogside areas and in the city centre.

STOP PRESS

UNACCEPTABLE

(see page 1)
Ulster Social Democratic and Labour Party said Mr Maudling's action in totally unacceptable. Only answer was fundamental change in system of government in North.



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Ramsey, with members of the Anglican/Roman Catholic Commission at Windsor yesterday. (Picture by Don Morley)

Cahill decision delayed

New York, September 7

An immigration hearing on whether to allow Joseph Cahill leader of the IRA Provisionals, to remain in the US was adjourned today without decision until tomorrow morning.

Cahill, in detention since September 1, told the hearing: "The British Army has absolutely raped our country... holding our country in bondage and killing our people." Denying that he had ever urged the killing of every British soldier in Ireland, Cahill said: "I said in an interview to the press that an retaliatory action should be taken against British soldiers when they shoot civilians." He agreed this could mean killing British soldiers "if necessary."

It was not the purpose of his planned month's US speaking trip to buy guns to kill British troops. Asked how he had replied to a visa form question earlier this year inquiring whether he had any criminal record, Cahill said he told a US consular official that he had been arrested in 1942 in connection with an incident involving the death of a policeman.

He maintained that he was innocent of this offence, but a "kangaroo court" which excluded all Roman Catholics, but that only one of the six was executed.

Asked whether the US State Department intended to get a life sentence reduced, he said he did not know if such action was taken then but said that Mr Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, did intervene when he was under sentence of death. On his murder conviction, Cahill said: "I don't personally term it murder. I was found guilty of political activities."

Unesco visit

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, will lead the British delegation to the 25th anniversary ceremonies of Unesco in Paris on November 4.

Big step to Anglican and RC unity

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

Relations between the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches took a vital step forward with the announcement last night of "substantial agreement on the doctrine of the eucharist."

This conclusion was reached by representatives of the International Commission of the two churches, set up three years ago by the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr Michael Ramsey, to prepare the way for organic union. It has been discussing the eucharist in private since last Wednesday at St. George's House, Windsor.

One immediate reaction to the announcement came from the Bishop of Ripon, Dr J. R. H. Moorman, the Anglican member of the commission. He described it as "the most important statement since the Reformation."

In a joint statement last night the 18 members of the international commission announced they had agreed unanimously to the statement on eucharist doctrine, which they would now submit to their respective authorities.

The Commission considered that its agreement marked an important stage in the fulfilment of its task of preparing the way for organic union. This, the statement went on, made it possible for the commission to now seek a similar consensus agreement on the ministry which will be its main occupation from now until its next meeting in September 1972.

At the same time, the commission recognised that the work of theologians was only one part of the process of the churches growing together. Relations at the local level were just as important.

Oval is not square
The humbling of The Oval — as it must appear to many Surrey members — is symbolic rather than real, since large mats will be laid to protect the precious square. The ground, it is estimated, will take 15,000 people paying £1 to £25 each. Music will begin at 11 a.m. and end at 9.30 p.m. — out of consideration for residents of flats around the ground. All profits will be given to charity to help the people of Bangladesh.

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Kelly sees no barrier

By our Industrial Staff

Mr Archibald Kelly, Scottish industrialist, said last night that he had only the agreement of the Clyde unions and the staff of the ship owners to overcome the Clydebank yard.

Then "in my opinion no doubt that the Government will in turn give me support," he said, adding: "It is as simple as that."

Mr Kelly, whose attack took over all four yards rejected by the Government, was speaking at Glasgow another round of talks with John Eden, Minister for Industry, in London. He said that the takeover was a "distinct possibility."

A joint statement issued the talks said Mr Kelly now seek preliminary talks on the working of the yard. Mr Kelly declined to comment whether there had been discussions on Government for his scheme, but obviously a key point.

The Government is ending that it has no intention continuing to subsidise which are basically under channels of State aid of Mr Kelly.

Under the Local Employment Act the Government can available loans of up to 10 per cent of the cost of a providing an advisory committee is satisfied the scheme is viable and will increase level of employment.

Secondly, the Ship Industry Board, which wound up at the end of 1971, will around £7 million the kitty which, in the available.

Thirdly, there are non allowances available for investment. As a result Chancellor's special announced in July a can now offer 80 per cent investment in the first against profits earned previous three years.

Dry and sunny
Pressure is very high and a SE airstream over Britain. A dry, sunny day, but N. Ireland become rather cloudy with showers.

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THE WEATHER

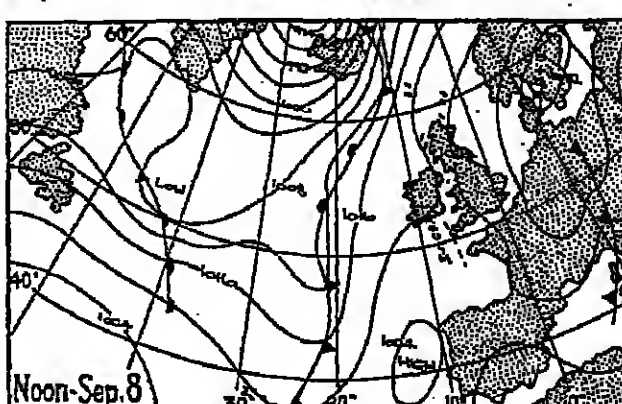
AROUND THE WORLD

Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

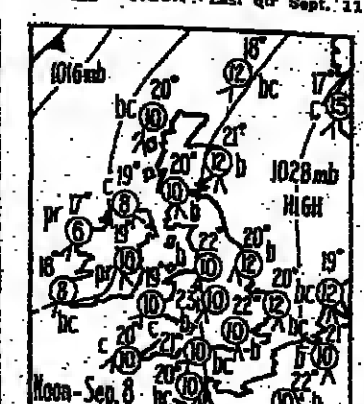
Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
Birmingham	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
Manchester	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
Cardiff	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
Belfast	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
Edinburgh	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
Glasgow	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
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Cardiff	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
Belfast	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
Edinburgh	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
Glasgow	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0

AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
Birmingham	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
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Belfast	12.8	11.0	10.0	1013.0
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Noon-Sep.8



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